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PETROV STATES AIMS FOR MILITARY DETENTE CONFERENCE

LD281049 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Doctor Of Historical Sciences V. Petrov article: "Europe: Routes Toward Military Detente--Soviet Initiatives Open the Way To Limiting the Arms Race"]

[Text] It is the Soviet Union's firm belief that the threat of war can be removed by taking radical measures in the sphere of worldwide disarmament. The threat can be greatly reduced by limiting and ending the arms race in certain directions. It can and must be combated, too, on the scale of individual world regions.

In the context of measures for ending the arms race and for disarmament at the regional level, the Soviet Union attaches special significance to Europe which, in the past, detonated two world wars which cost 65 million lives. The concentration of forces and military hardware on the continent is now 20 times greater than the world average. Under conditions of a modern Europe divided as a result of the imperialist cold war policy into two military-political alliances, each with its powerful armed groups and large arsenals of nuclear weapons, any military conflict would be fraught with the danger of developing into thermonuclear world war. However, it is also the peculiar feature of the European situation that there exists here the greatest potential for coping with these dangers.

It was in Europe indeed that major peaceful actions were implemented in the seventies both on bilateral and on collective bases. One after another a number of milestones were passed on the path toward improving relations among countries with different social systems.

At the forefront of European politics now are military-political problems on whose effective solution not only the further progress of detente in the military sphere but also prospects for the development of the situation on the European Continent as a whole undoubtedly depend. The problem of military parity in Europe and the need to preserve and maintain it are at the center of attention in this context. Surely no one will deny that the solution to this problem must be such as to strengthen security and stability in Europe. However, the solution to it is being approached in different ways.

To the accompaniment of talk of the need for military parity, some people in the West try to change that parity to their advantage. Others say that in order to preserve military parity it is necessary to maintain armed forces and armaments in Europe at the present quantiative and qualitative level, although in fact this means preserving the present concentration of combat potential on the continent--a concentration which is unacceptable in peacetime. Together with that concentration, practically all those roots which on occasions feed the atmosphere of distrust and tension in Europe would also be preserved.

There is, however, a third, more realistic and long-term way of preserving military parity. This is by gradually and reciprocally reducing the level of military confrontation with the observance of the principles of reciprocity and equality, without harming anyone's security and with the implementation of measures for real disarmament forming the material basis for reliable peace. At present there are several routes for vigorous actions in this direction. On each one the Soviet Union, in cooperation with the other socialist states of the Warsaw Pact, takes a constructive stance characterized by initiative.

It is to be recalled that the solution to the problems of military detente and disarmament on the European Continent were outlined by the CSCE convened in 1975 on the initiative of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. That conference examined and resolved in a positive way the issue of confidence-building measures including, in particular, giving advance notification of major military exercises and inviting observers to certain military maneuvers.

Corresponding agreements contained in the Helsinki Final Act are being implemented and are helping to a certain degree to raise the level of confidence in Europe. In accordance with the Final Act, all the signatory states also committed themselves to promote the detente process in every way and strive to achieve total disarmament under strict and effective international control.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries consistently advocate the broadening and deepening of confidence-building measures and the implementation of effective steps to reduce military tension on the European Continent. In this context particular significance is attached to the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, as an essential part of the development of the general European process begun by the Helsinki conference.

As is well known, the proposal on holding such a forum was advanced as long ago as May 1979 at the Budapest meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Pact states. Subsequently, in a number of joint documents the socialist countries developed the concept of the conference and expressed in specific terms their approach to the basic features of convening the conference and of its content.

The essence of that approach is as follows:

To convene specifically a conference on military detente and disarmament to include all CSCE members;

To hold the conference in specific stages so as to establish the succession from one stage to another, keeping in mind the gradual transition from agreement on simpler measures to more major and deeper ones;

At the first stage, the conference's work should concentrate on broadening confidence-building measures which would develop further measures of this sort already taken by the all-European conference and implemented in recent years;

Subsequently the conference could undertake to agree on measures in the sphere of reducing the level and density of military confrontation in Europe, including measures to limit military activity and reduce armed forces and armaments.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries proceed from the belief that material measures for confidence-building and disarmament must be combined with political, treaty and legal steps to reduce the danger of war and strengthen guarantees of states' security. Their proposals to conclude between all members of the all-European conference a treaty on nonfirst use of either nuclear or conventional arms against one another--that is, in effect the conclusion of a nonaggression pact--was aimed toward this end. The signing of such an agreement among the 35 states would signify an important step on the path, outlined by the all-European conference, toward giving material form to detente.

Adopting and implementing measures and agreements aimed at strengthening the political and legal foundation of the observance in Europe of the principle of the nonuse or threat of force would be of great significance, as would the taking of special measures to strengthen security guarantees for Europe's nonnuclear states. Such measures could stipulate that nuclear powers would never use nuclear weapons against those European states--whether or not they participate in military alliances--which do not possess such weapons and do not have foreign nuclear weapons on their territory.

Another important component of the range of political, treaty and legal steps is the proposal not to expand either NATO or the Warsaw Pact by enlisting new members in either group.

Advancing these initiatives, the socialist states repeatedly stressed their readiness to examine other countries' proposals, too. In the Warsaw communique of 20 October 1980, the socialist countries laid particular stress on the desire that the Madrid meeting's decision to convene a conference should reflect the recognition of all its participants' equal rights and opportunities in respect of submitting practical proposals at the conference on the questions under discussion.

During the Madrid meeting the issues of detente and disarmament occupied a central place in the speeches of the overwhelming majority of delegations. With the exception of the United States, virtually all the remaining members spoke in favor of holding a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe with the participation of the 35 states which signed the Final Act. It was clearly also the common opinion that the conference should proceed in stages and that the work of its first stage should concentrate on examining confidence-building measures.

The socialist states proposed taking at the Madrid meeting a decision to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe with an instruction on how, when and where it should be held. On 8 December 1980, Poland's representative submitted a specific proposal which envisaged opening the conference's first stage in Warsaw on 20 October 1981. Poland's proposal contains no preliminary conditions for holding the conference and opens opportunities for examining in essence all the proposals which have been or will be advanced by any of the member states. Besides Poland, France, Yugoslavia, Sweden and others submitted proposals on convening a military detente and disarmament conference. The Madrid meeting, which resumes on 27 January, is faced with discussing all these proposals in detail. Thus the issue of convening the conference has become a practical sphere of discussion.

The Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries believe that a decision in Madrid to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament is an entirely realistic possibility. Just one thing is required for this--the political will and a sense of responsibility for the fate of peace in Europe on the part of all the meeting participants.

The solution in Madrid of the issue of convening an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament would be a considerable contribution to strengthening peace and security in Europe.

Another important route toward military detente and disarmament involves the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe. Since the very beginning of the Vienna talks, the Soviet Union and the socialist countries have been consistently pursuing the line of reducing the level of military confrontation in central Europe and of not upsetting the approximate equality which has emerged in that region. During the talks they submitted more than 10 compromise proposals of an all-embracing and of a particular nature. The socialist countries' proposals take account of the position of the NATO members participating in the talks on all questions where this does not contradict the principles of equality and equal solidarity. The impression is created, however, that the North Atlantic bloc countries' line is aimed not at achieving agreement at the Vienna talks but, essentially, at leading these talks into an impasse. How else can one explain the fact that, instead of meeting the socialist countries' proposals, the Western participants in the talks step back every time.

Not only have routes toward military detente and disarmament in Europe been outlined in recent years, thanks to the vigorous, persistent efforts of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, but progress has begun on them toward the agreed goals. Of course there are quite a few difficulties ahead. It is thus exceptionally important that the movement which has begun on all routes of military detente and disarmament in Europe be continuous, that it gather speed consistently and be accompanied by increased efficacy. This requires joint efforts from all the states which have committed themselves to participate actively in the process of European detente. For its part the Soviet Union strives unfailingly to make maximum use of all opportunities for reducing the level of military confrontation and for improving the general situation on the European Continent.

'TIME RUNNING OUT' TO RESCIND MISSILE DECISION

LD291055 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 4, 23 Jan 81 pp 14-15

[Vl. Kuznetsov article: "A Year After the NATO Decision"]

[Excerpts] If there is a choice between two decisions, people try to choose the more preferable one, the better one. The better decision has been and remains what the Soviet Union proposed more than a year ago. In his speech on 6 October 1979 in Berlin L.I. Brezhnev said: "WE ARE PREPARED TO REDUCE BY COMPARISON WITH THE PRESENT LEVEL THE NUMBER OF MEDIUM-RANGE NUCLEAR WEAPONS DEPLOYED IN WESTERN REGIONS OF THE SOVIET UNION [capitalized passage published in boldface]--but, of course, only if there is no additional deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in West Europe."

NATO did not take advantage of this constructive offer. On 12 December 1979 it opted to acquire almost 600 American Pershing II and cruise missiles.

Even in more tranquil times than these, the NATO decision would have been a heavy burden on detente. But now, in a period of a serious deterioration in the international situation, it is doubly dangerous and fraught with terrible consequences. It is impossible to suggest to people that a nuclear missile necklace is the most suitable adornment for a peaceful and secure Europe. Europe deserves a better lot. And this better option exists. It is not somewhere far beyond the horizon, or in 1983 [when, Kuznetsov writes, "the transatlantic missiles may make their appearance on West European soil]. It is within reach.

NATO revises or at least suspends the implementation of its decision, a decision that even many NATO members either question or reject altogether. In response the Soviet Union reduces part of its missile potential. Surely that is a sensible basis for a mutually acceptable agreement? Surely that is a compromise capable of satisfying both sides and removing the stumbling block in the way of good East-West relations? It is on the state of those relations and on their progress that our world's health and the fate of world peace and international security depend. And it would clearly be worth subordinating everything to that: decisions, actions, considerations of prestige, and ambitions--if such things are present in the said instance.

"NATO's Brussels decisions must not be regarded as taboo." That conclusion by West Germany's KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER reflects the mood of West Europe, which is increasingly aware of the dangerousness of the nuclear plans of the Pentagon and NATO. "With the passage of time," says an appeal by more than 150 prominent FRG figures to the German Social Democratic Party leadership and the federal chancellor, "it is becoming increasingly clear that a fateful mistake has been made." The mistake, it seems to us, can still be rectified. But time is running out.

It is not easy to make an unobvious decision. It is maybe even harder to abandon such a decision. However, many dogmas that had been regarded as immutable have been revised in the postwar years. Without this it would have been impossible to effect the rapprochement between East and West and overcome the worst excesses of the cold war. This process of rethinking decisions affecting the other side's interests would be worth continuing.

'DELUSION' TO BELIEVE U.S. CAN DICTATE SALT TERMS

LD281144 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jan, TASS--TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The latest public opinion polls in the United States show that most of the Americans continue advocating implementation of the American-Soviet treaty on limitation of strategic offensive armaments (SALT II). The results of the public opinion poll that has recently been carried out at the request of the TIME magazine, show that the rank-and-file Americans are firmly convinced that it is necessary to continue the process of limitation of the strategic arms race. They realise that implementation of the provisions of the SALT II treaty would meet the vital interests of both the United States and the Soviet Union. U.S. West European allies also have a stake in this. They directly link this accord with the problem of ensuring security in the European Continent.

The SALT II treaty has enlisted broad support and approval of developing countries. They hope that this document, if ratified, will promote limitation of the arms race and release huge means which are necessary for the needs of their economic and social development.

Disregarding the interests of the American people, other countries and peoples, the reactionary circles in the United States continue deliberately fanning up the campaign of war psychosis and intimidation with a mythical "Soviet threat". They use all means to prevent SALT II ratification.

What one should begin with now in this vitally important sphere of American-Soviet relations--from "a clean sheet" as is recommended by some American strategists, or from putting into life the accords that have already been reached, specifically on SALT II. The common sense prompts that in the first place it is necessary to implement what has already been recorded in official documents and sealed by signatures of the leaders of both states. But the opponents of the American-Soviet treaty are trying to revise it, then propose, for instance, to "dismember" the agreement and take from it only what is advantageous to the American side, and even to renounce SALT II at all and to begin new negotiations on the issue. All these demands are based on illusory notions that allegedly in bilateral American-Soviet relations the American side can dictate its terms. This is a deep delusion.

The proposals to impose upon the Soviet Union a new round of the arms race and thereby to try to "wear it out" are also far from real possibilities and, primarily, of the American economy itself.

The steadily growing military appropriations, as life shows, proved to be a heavy burden for the U.S. economy, they led to a protracted crisis, soaring inflation and growing unemployment, lessened the USA's competitive ability in world market. In brief, the attempts to resolve problems of the national economy by a rise in the production of arms do not bring the desired results--the United States cannot ensure "guns and butter" at the same time.

SALT II in this case is seen as a real foundation in solution of many both purely domestic problems of America and problems in the sphere of American-Soviet relations. The positive development of these relations, due account for mutual interests and equal security of the sides would open broad possibilities for suspending the arms race, its curbing, and subsequent disarmament.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON ISLAMIC SUMMIT PROCEEDINGS

Jerusalem Resolution Adopted

LD282000 Moscow TASS in Englisn 1705 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Beirut, 28 Jan, TASS--The participants in the current third conference of the heads of state and government of Moslem countries in Al-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, adopted a resolution on Jerusalem. In the resolution they are calling on all Moslem countries to muster military and economic resources, including oil, for a struggle for the liberation of Arab Jerusalem. It has also been decided to fully boycott any state which would recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital. The resolution envisages a coordination of action in the military field between Arab countries directly confronting Israel, and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, on the one hand, and the other Moslem states, on the other.

A resolution on Palestine and the Middle East problem resolutely condemns the traitorous Camp David deal and the tripartite U.S.-Israel-Egyptian collusion.

It must be a sacred duty of Moslem and Arab countries to struggle effective against the military bases by which U.S. imperialism is trying to surround the area of the Near and Middle East, Hafiz al-Asad, the president of Syria, said in his speech at the conference. The Syrian president pointed out that the United States, rendering a broad financial aid to Israel and supplying it with newest types of armaments, does everything to bring about a split in the Arab ranks and to undermine stability and security of Arab countries, since that meets U.S. imperialist interests and the expansionist plans of its main ally--Tel Aviv.

Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, in a speech at the conference, resolutely condemned Washington's overtly pro-Israeli course and called on Moslem states to work out reply sanctions to make the U.S. ruling circles respect the vital interests of Arab peoples and recognize the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Despite the protests of progressive Moslem countries, the reactionary regimes have managed to impose on the conference the discussion of so-called "Afghan question", though the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan itself, too, declared resolutely against that. Putting the "Afghan question" on the agenda of the conference has nothing in common with the Moslem countries' interests and pursues the aim of diverting their attention from really acute and urgent problems of the Islamic world, a statement of the DRA's Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphasised.

During the discussion, Syria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the PLO condemned reaction's attempts to make use of the Afghan question to sidetrack the attention of the participants in the conference from a solution to the urgent problems connected with the struggle for the vital interests of the Palestinian people, the peoples of Arab and all Moslem countries, against imperialism's and reaction's intrigues.

DRA Not Major Issue

LD281424 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 27 Jan 81

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, prepared by Sergey Krylov]

[Text] The Islamic summit conference continues its work in Saudi Arabia. Those participating in the conference have drafted a resolution on the Middle East issue.

It stressed the need to unite the Muslim world's efforts, funds and resources, including oil, to ensure the established rights of the Palestinian Arab people and to liberate the occupied Arab territory, including Eastern Jerusalem.

Saudi King Khalid said, addressing the conference: The main issue of the biggest Islamic conference since 1969 is the restoration of Jerusalem to the fold of Islam and the liberation of all occupied Arab territories.

Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi said: The Islamic countries and, in particular, the Arab countries should make everyone who supports our principal enemy understand that his real interests cannot be linked to the Israeli expansion in Palestine and southern Lebanon.

Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said: If the new U.S. administration wants sound relations with the Muslim world, it has the build its future policy on the basis of recognizing the Palestinians' right to self-determination and of contributing to the liberation of the Arab territories which Israel has usurped.

These statements by leaders of the states and governments of the Muslim countries show a fresh failure by Washington and its NATO allies and its supporters in the Muslim world. They wanted to impose on the conference, as a major issue, an issue which does not exist and which is called the Afghan issue. This failure is the reason for the Western information media reaction to the work of the Islamic conference. These media, with frivolousness which they could not conceal, have called the attitude of those participating in the conference "negative" and even "pro-Soviet." Cairo was also quick to express great disappointment at the conference. AL-AHRAM expressed not only disappointment, but also fear and anxiety. Why? Maybe because the leaders of the Moslem countries have not followed the caravan of Washington and Tel Aviv and Cairo but have expressed their intention to foil the Camp David plans and to make use of all the Muslim and Arab world's political and economic power to restore truly just peace to the Middle East.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REITERATES STAND ON HOSTAGES

Statement to U.S. Envoy

LD290954 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 29 Jan 81

["At USSR Foreign Ministry"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jan, TASS--Recently, the USA Department of State made a statement to the Embassy of the USSR in Washington, which voiced pretentions concerning the coverage by Soviet mass media of the question of the personnel of the American Embassy, that had been detained in Tehran, and of the release of this personnel. Furthermore, the aforesaid statement of the USA Department of State contains obviously tendentious assessments and assertions casting aspersions in general on the position of the USSR on this issue. The fact that the statement to the Soviet Embassy was made public, but [as received] confirms that all this had the obvious purpose of inciting public opinion in the United States against the Soviet Union.

In this connection, U.S. charge d'affaires ad interim was invited on January 29 to the USSR Foreign Ministry, and a statement was made to him in which it is said that the pretensions advanced by the U.S. Department of State to the Soviet mass media, just as to the Soviet Union as a whole, are unfounded. The Soviet stand towards holding staff-members of the American Embassy in Tehran is consistent and unambiguous. The USSR has been advocating and advocates unswerving compliance with the generally-recognised norms of international law pertaining to immunity of the diplomatic personnel, as it is envisaged by the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations.

This principled approach of the USSR was repeatedly expounded in public in connection with the above-mentioned incident and is well known to the whole world, including both to the Government of the USA and the Government of Iran.

It is known, specifically, that the Soviet Union together with other states, members of the Security Council, voted as far back as in December 1979 for the resolution which urged the Government of Iran to immediately release the personnel of the U.S. Embassy and which called upon both governments, those of the United States and Iran, to take steps towards solution of the disputable issues, that arose between them, through peaceful means, to the mutual satisfaction.

The fact that the question of the American personnel was, in the final account, settled through an accord between the Governments of the United States and Iran can, naturally, give rise to nothing but satisfaction.

In the light of such a Soviet stand, the assertions that the USSR allegedly nearly tried to complicate the positive solution of the question of the release of the American personnel in Tehran sound at least strange, but in actual fact slanderous.

Something different is the fact, namely: Referring to the holding of the American personnel by the Iranian authorities, the United States has amassed naval forces in the Persian Gulf area. The Soviet Union really denounces these actions, it resolutely comes out against the interference from outside into Iran's internal affairs. We overtly stated that references to the holding of American diplomats are a pretext for furthering U.S. far-reaching plans in that region.

Had it not been so, then, following the favourable solution of the question of the American personnel, the American warships would have without delay withdrawn from the shores of Iran. But now, when the American diplomats who were held in Iran, are free and at home, from the American side there were no statements that would testify to the intention to bring the American Navy from the Persian Gulf area back to the U.S. shores.

The thought prompts itself that the campaign around the question of the former American hostages, the campaign hostile to the Soviet Union, is being kindled in the United States exactly in a bid to cover up plans of consolidation of the American military presence in the above-mentioned area as a means of gross pressure upon the countries of that region.

As to the Soviet Union, the statement stresses, its proposals on ways of ensuring peace and security in the Persian Gulf area are well known to the American side. The proposals were put forward by Leonid Brezhnev during his recent visit to India. These proposals found a positive response of a whole number of states and the broad international public, and they hold true.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0930 GMT on 29 January also carries a report on the USSR Foreign Ministry statement on the hostages. A comparison with the TASS English version reveals that the Domestic Russian version is identical, except that paragraphs three and four are transposed.]

Comment on Soviet Position

LD281356 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] [Passage indistinct] Here in the Soviet Union this news has been received with satisfaction. The reaction stems from the humanistic nature of our philosophy and our policy. From the very outset the Soviet Union adhered to the point of view that the capture of hostages contradicted the norms of international law and that the sooner the issue was closed on a basis acceptable to the United States and Iran the better.

However, as the conflict dragged on, it was being claimed by Washington official quarters that the Soviet Union was doing all to prevent the release of the so-called hostages. U.S. authorities say we are dissemblers and this only because we do not approve of the actions of the American leaders who are first of all to blame for the problem ever arising. Immediately after the conflict had erupted, the Soviet Union took an unequivocal stand. Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and other officials in the course of their numerous contacts with the Americans would make a point of saying that for all our sympathies for the revolution in Iran, we couldn't recognize as legitimate the arrest of the U.S. citizens in Iran. The so-called hostages were not prisoners of war taken in battle; they were arrested without any substantive endictments being served on them.

So they who go as far as to accuse us of glee over the dramatic story of the Americans in Iran do not so much insult Soviet people as demonstrate playing loose with their moral values. The overlong odyssey with the hostages is now being presented as the sensation of the century and the facts of their release are something that puts everything else on the (?backburner).

Still, the story of the Americans in Iran, although humiliating for the national pride of the Americans, is but an episode, an episode like telegrams by Zbigniew Brzezinski to the U.S. ambassador in Tehran, Sullivan, which came at the height of the Iranian revolution and which demanded the immediate shooting of insurgents and drowning in blood the movement against the shah's regime. Or take for instance the Americans' raid into Iran that ended in failure. The 25 years of violence, that's between 1953 when the American Central Intelligence Agency toppled the legitimate government in Iran and up to the overthrow by the Iranian people of the American client. The shah and his regime, (?for) these 25 years, and what the Americans did in that ancient land were not an episode. The Iranians shall never forget that period of their history packed with humiliation and injustice, when their sacred values were trampled underfoot and their national wealth (?sapped).

If the American leaders will reduce those unforgettable 25 years to the problem of the hostages, it means they have not understood anything and have failed to draw a lesson from the U.S. political fiasco in Iran and elsewhere in southwest Asia, and they are in for several similar setbacks in other regions where they are steering policies as if all the world were their hostage.

KUZNETSOV: COOPERATION 'RESTS WITH AMERICAN SIDE'

LD281342 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Following the inauguration of a new U.S. administration, many observers and analysts in the United States are trying to predict the future foreign policy course of the White House, with consideration attention paid to the development of U.S.-Soviet relations. Vladlen Kuznetsov comments:

It is not hard to see that most of those taking part in the discussion fully realize the importance of U.S.-Soviet relations, not only for the two nations but also for the world at large. There are different viewpoints as to the nature of these relations. Many think that the U.S. President should take a tough line toward the Russians and follow a position-of-strength policy. Others are in favor of promoting the easing of tension and normalizing economic and other ties with the Soviet Union. Characteristically, most Americans, despite the anti-Soviet campaign unleashed by the Carter administration, stand for continuing the U.S.-Soviet dialogue based on trust. A public opinion poll carried out by Yankelovich, Skelly and White Incorporated, at the request of TIME magazine, has shown that 60 percent of those questioned are in favor of ratifying the SALT II agreement and improving ties between the two countries. The future will show whether or not their voice will be heard in Washington.

It must be noted that the two nations already experienced tension and danger in their relations in the late forties and the early fifties. At that time the United States was stronger than the Soviet Union militarily. However, even then the attempts to treat the Soviet Union from a position of strength failed, now is the time of military parity. This circumstance has been recognized by both Soviet and U.S. statesmen. What is it that the supporters of another swing in the arms race and the hardliners rely on? Their hopes to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union are obviously futile and those Americans who are familiar with Soviet realities realize this.

One of these people is Malcolm Toon, the former U.S. ambassador to Moscow. In an article published by CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR he says that the United States can't gain military superiority over the Soviet Union for the simple reason that the Soviet Union won't stand it. It would be illusory and dangerous to think, Malcolm Toon says, that the Soviet Union can't afford to compete in the arms race with the United States. Another former U.S. ambassador to Moscow, Thomas Watson, has also spoken in the same vein.

However, whether or not our two countries can compete in the arms race on an equal footing is hardly of great importance. What is really important is to see the senselessness and danger of this competition. After all, the arsenals of the nuclear powers have already accumulated enough weaponry to destroy all living beings on the globe 15 times over. So what is the point of further increasing military spending and spurring the arms race. That is why the Soviet Union offers the doctrine of consistent struggle for peace and world security in contrast to war hysteria and frantic arms race. Incidentally, the Soviet Union has submitted more than 100 peace initiatives to the United Nations. It does not want to worsen its relations with the United States; it does not want to relinquish the positive gains made by joint effort. The Soviet Union does not lack willingness to cooperate with the United States on a constructive basis and with due consideration even to the local interests of the parties concerned. Now the matter rests with the American side.

CIA 'LIES' ON USSR OIL PRODUCTION SCORED

LD281100 Moscow TASS in English 1027 GMT 28 Jan 81

["Soviet Oil and CIA's Lies"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jan, TASS--TASS economic writer Professor Yevgeniy Kuznetsov writes:

The prospect of resolving the fuel and energy problem in the Soviet Union, which has an important international political aspect to it, has been attentively analyzed by friends of the Soviet Union with special partiality by its enemies after the publication of the guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-1990.

The Western news media, among them the UPI, the London TIMES, BUSINESS WEEK and others are speculating each in their own way on CIA's forecasts. "The Soviets are threatened with an oil deficit" and it may turn from a big exporter into an importer, and the countries which purchase oil from the USSR now, will soon start looking for new suppliers. All this, as they say, is fraught with a tremendous damage to the interests of the USA and the West as a whole. The Sovietologists are also trying to "warn" the participants in the socialist integration: "Mind you, you are not going to get much oil from the USSR," and so on and so forth.

What can be said in answer to these anti-Soviet propaganda allegations?

In the first place they crudely distort the real state of things and are designed for incompetent and uninformed people.

The Soviet Union does not need foreign oil: It has sufficient national resources. The USSR extracts now more than 12 million barrels a day, more than 600 million tons of oil (with gas condensate) a year. This is by far more than the oil output of the USA, Saudi Arabia or any other country, and six times as much as of all the EEC member countries combined.

Although the annual asbolute growth figures of increase in oil output have not been record ones recently, it is no sign of a drop in oil output which was predicted by the U.S. intelligence services and those who are echoing them.

The draft guidelines have left the overseas "oil experts" no hope for a fuel-energy crisis in the USSR. It is planned to increase the output of oil, including gas condensate, by 1985 to reach 620-645 million tons. Oil extraction in Western Siberia (over the past five-year plan period it grew there by a factor of 2.1), in Kazakhstan and in the north of the European part of the country will develop at high rates. Measures are to be implemented to maintain the level of oil output in Azerbaijan and in other "old" oil-producing areas. Important tasks have been set for prospecting for oil and gas reserves in Western and Eastern Siberia, in the Caucasus and in Soviet Central Asia. A highly promising reserve are the sea shelves of the USSR, whose development is only starting.

The transfer of extraction to remote areas and those difficult of access, of course, considerably complicates the work and makes it more expensive. Therefore, the increase will not be so big by the Soviet standards.

But the planning and perfection of the methods of prospecting and extraction will make it possible to resolve successfully the arising problems. An even broader use will be made of the methods of increasing the yield of oil pools, for example through pumping into them hot water and steam as well as chemical reagents. The share of the valuable fuel extracted in complex automated fields will reach 85-90 percent. New methods are already being developed for the extraction of oil from great depths and from the ocean shelf. All the above listed measures give hope to expect an increase in oil output also in distant future.

Does it mean that the CIA's forecasts are again doomed to a fiasco?

There is no doubt about it, as since the first forecast issued way back in 1958 by none other than "the father of the U.S. intelligence services" Allen Dulles, they have never proved to be true.

Moreover, the Soviet Union will remain the only big industrialised state in the world, which will not only be self-sufficient in the energy resources, but will continue exporting them, in the first place to its partners--the CMEA member countries. In the new five-year plan period, notwithstanding the difficulties connected with a worsening of the conditions of extraction, Soviet oil supplies will remain at the high level of 1980 and reach almost 400 million tons. It is important to stress that the prices of energy carriers in mutual trade between the countries of the socialist community, although they are based on the situation in the world, are free from time-serving considerations, and remain invariable in the course of the year. Thus, for example, the European socialist countries purchased in 1979 oil from the Soviet Union at prices, which were 40 percent lower than those in the world markets, which serves as an important factor of their industral growth.

REPORT ON WEST'S SOVIET ENERGY DEPENDENCE HIT

LD281413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 81 p 5

[V. Bolshakov "Pamphlet": "From Fear to Folly"]

[Text] Shortly before departing from the political scene, former British Prime Minister Sir Alex Douglas-Home admitted: "There are two kinds of problems in my life. The political ones are insoluble and the economic ones are incomprehensible."

You cannot help recalling these words when you read the extensive report "The Soviet Gas Sales Deal and the Threat It Poses to the West." This unique document was prepared personally by M. Kostik, president of the American Institute for Questions of Trade in Strategic Goods, and his assistant. They worked in the sweat of their brow to be able to submit "recommendations" of a kind to the new U.S. administration headed by President Reagan just in time for the Inauguration.

The call to abandon the gas deal is aimed at undermining detente. But this political problem, over which M. Kostik is racking his brains, is virtually insoluble since, as West Europeans have declared through many of their leaders, "there is no reasonable alternative to detente." The economic problem discussed in the report--how to make West Europe renounce trade with the Soviet Union--is no less difficult than the first, for trade is advantageous not only to the USSR but also to its West European partners, regardless of whether the American champions of the cold war like it or not.

The establishment headed by M. Kostik can hardly be called a scientific center. Rather, it is an institute of the cold war, for it was at its height, in 1951, that Washington adopted the notorious battle law, on which basis an extensive list of "strategic goods" not to be exported from the United States to the USSR and other socialist countries was drawn up. A special organ was soon set up within the NATO framework to see to it that the United States' West European allies did not stray by a single step from the American taboos and dare to develop trade with the socialist world in "strategic goods," which included practically all industrial goods and foodstuffs, as well as raw materials.

A lot of water has flown under the bridge since then. But the battle law has never been repealed. And, despite the fact that many West European countries have long been trading in "forbidden goods" with socialist states and a number of firms in the United States itself managed until recently to develop trade with the USSR, "battlemania," as we see, is continuing in the United States.

"Battlemania" is a kind of disease, a form of anticommunism. People subject to it have a "hangup" about the "Soviet threat." They constantly think they see everywhere the "hand of Moscow," which is on the point of reaching out to seize them by the throat in a stranglehold. Under the influence of such nightmares they talk unmitigated rubbish. They maintain, for example--and here we cite directly from M. Kostik's report--that "the USSR's officially proclaimed aim is the establishment of global supremacy... Soviet strategy is aimed at isolating the United States from its allies and the international community, depriving it of international markets and sources of raw materials, squeezing the United States out of its position as the most important world power and imposing the will of the Soviet Communist Party on the whole of the rest of the world." Therefore--here we again cite from the same mad report--the "battlemaniacs" recommend: "If the West wants to remain free," it should "pursue a vigorous unilateral and multilateral policy of refusal. This policy should include depriving the Soviet Union of access to Western finance, technology and strategic goods." It is characteristic that M. Kostik and his coauthor intended their report not for declamation within the society of political pithecanthropi like themselves but for the intimidation of Europeans with the "Soviet threat"--an economic threat this time--and for recommendations to the Washington administration on how to reply to that "threat."

By scaring West Europeans with the allegation that the Soviet gas supplies will make them "hostages of Soviet political interests" and will subsequently "make the economy of West Europe still more dependent on trade with the Soviet Union," the report's authors are trying to convince the U.S. allies that any forms of mutually advantageous cooperation with the USSR "pose a serious threat to the cohesion of the Western alliance," "issue a strategic challenge to the United States as the leader of that alliance" and must therefore be excluded from the practice of international relations.

Repeating the word "embargo" with the same obsession as a certain Roman military leader reiterated "Carthage must be destroyed!" the report's authors allege that the Soviet Union, by its "cunning global tactics," is using trade in order to extort technology, convert currency and the latest equipment from Western countries and Japan, arm itself to the teeth and start dictating its will to the "Free World." But then it will be too late, they say, engaging in rhetoric: The communists will tie us hand and foot both economically and politically, move their tanks to the Persian Gulf, start threatening the security of West Europe, the United States and Japan and, in the final analysis, conquer the whole world. And so, "embargo, embargo and embargo again!" If the West Europeans and Japanese unexpectedly consider that this does not suit them because they profit from trade with the USSR, the United States should make them renounce this trade altogether. "This will be a signal," M. Kostik and company conclude their recommendation to the new President, "that the United States is a real leader, prepared to proceed from words to deeds and deserving its allies' support."

There is a clear cold war smell emanating from "recommendations" of this sort. The transatlantic "battlemaniacs" just cannot comprehend a truth universally recognized in the world: The Soviet Union threatens no one but, on the contrary, does everything possible to preserve and develop detente and to strengthen peace on earth. Mutually advantageous trade and cooperation between countries with different social systems in other spheres too, and disarmament--this is what our country advocates in seeking to deliver mankind from a confrontation fraught with nuclear disaster. This policy of the Soviet Union's is honest, principled and consistent. It has received the support of millions of people throughout the world, including that of many Americans. Clearly, it is precisely this circumstance more than anything else that frightens the disseminators of fables about the "Soviet threat," like those contained in the report by M. Kostik and his colleague. Blind fear of communism has plainly deprived the "report's" compilers of elementary commonsense. As we see, the poet Sameul Taylor Coleridge was nonetheless right to say in one of his essays: "In politics, what people start doing out of fear ends in folly." One could not think of a more accurate description of the "recommendations" submitted by the Institute for Questions of Trade in Strategic Goods.

RESCINDING OF SOVIET GRAIN EMBARGO URGED

Agriculture Secretary's Call

LD290937 Moscow TASS in English 0836 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 29 Jan, TASS--John Block, the United States secretary of agriculture, went on record in favour of lifting the Carter administration's embargo on the sale of grain to the Soviet Union.

At a press conference here he said he had always thought that the embargo was doomed to failure. He said the United States should consider ways of lifting it.

The secretary of agriculture advocated expansion of exports of American farm produce.

It will be recalled that President Ronald Reagan in the electoral campaign favoured lifting of the grain embargo, which inflicted big damage, above all, to American farmers. This stand was supported by the Senate which in its preceding session adopted a resolution in favour of lifting the embargo.

Grain Companies Conference

LD271522 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 27 Jan 81

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Vitaliy Sokolov and Georgiy Alekseyev]

[Text] A conference of representatives of the major grain companies in the United States is being held in Washington. This is reported by AP. The participants are reaching the conclusion that the U.S. embargo on the grain trade with the USSR, introduced by the former Carter administration a year ago, must be abolished without delay and as soon as possible. Thus, former U.S. Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and present Vice President of [words indistinct] Richard Bell, said at the conference that Carter's grain embargo had failed. It did not have the slightest influence on the Soviet Union's foreign policy and should therefore be abolished.

I would like to add that earlier, both during the election campaign and afterwards, representatives of the new Reagan administration showed that such a possibility was being studied.

START OF 'GLOBAL SHIELD 81' EXERCISES REPORTED

LD271516 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 27 Jan 81

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Vitaliy Sokolov and Georgiy Alekseyev]

[Text] The United States has started extensive air force and rocket troops exercises code named "Global Shield 81." Taking part are over 100,000 servicemen and 800 combat aircraft which have been distributed in various regions in the United States, as well as on the Pacific Island of Guam. Also involved are detachments of the U.S. Navy, Marines and the National Guard and some Canadian units. During the 20 day exercise, according to a navy command statement, U.S. nuclear counterstrike capability will be exercised. It is with this aim, UPI reports, that the Strategic Air Command plans launching Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missiles from an air force base in California to the Pacific Ocean.

According to political observers, these military games are connected with the new U.S. nuclear strategy as contained in Directive 59 and signed by former President Carter. It envisages a so-called limited nuclear war.

KOREAN 'PUPPET' VISITS U.S. FOR ELECTION AID

LD282352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Boris Andrianov commentary]

[Text] According to a UPI report from Seoul, the head of the South Korean puppet administration Chon Tu-hwan left by air today on a visit to the United States where he will meet with President Reagan. At the microphone is our commentator Boris Andrianov:

The propaganda apparatus of Washington, and in particular that in Seoul, are attempting to create the appearance that a meeting of equal partners will be taking place in the American capital. However, such a version can be believed, surely, only by people not versed in the problems of international relations. Because in essence the inhabitant of the Blue House in Seoul will be performing the same sort of role abroad as the lackey permitted to venture into his master's chamber. There is quite another question: Why is a puppet allowed to cross his master's threshold? It seems it must have been an urgent necessity if the President of the United States summoned Chon Tu-hwan to him before he has even had time to settle into the White House. It is no secret that back in December 1979, almost immediately after the murder of dictator Pak Chon-hui, Washington played its stake on General Chon Tu-hwan who at that time was in command of the public security forces for the Seoul regime. Having become convinced that the new puppet was ready obediently to serve his American chiefs in the United States they began to give their henchman broad aid and support.

At the request of the former Carter administration, a special international syndicate was set up to finance the South Korean regime, comprised of leading American, Japanese and West European banks. It has already granted the Chon Tu-hwan junta a loan worth 1 billion [curency not specified]. The Pentagon took the decision to strengthen the military might of Seoul, supplying it with American planes as well as other combat machinery and arms. It was not without the secret approval of Washington that 5 months ago the new dictator Chon Tu-hwan proclaimed himself temporary president, having cleaned the political arena of all his main rivals.

Now he is the sole candidate for the presidential post during the elections which are to take place in South Korea in the first half of February. Is it not significant that not long before these elections the puppet from Seoul has been summoned to Washington?

As Britain's THE TIMES believes, this trip was devized to demonstrate the support of the United States for the candidacy of Chon Tu-hwan at the forthcoming elections and thereby to enhance his prestige in South Korea. All this, of course, is determined by the strategic calculations of Washington, connected with South Korea regime. And in Seoul, too, it is no secret that at the forthcoming American-South Korean talks the chief place will be occupied by military-political questions. They have the most direct relation to the modernization of the army of the Seoul regime and the growth in the number of U.S. troops in the south of the Korean Peninsula, for the Pentagon is only able to maintain its army of occupation there if there is a puppet ruler like Chon Tu-hwan in Seoul.

RESULTS OF JAPANESE RULING PARTY'S CONGRESS HIT

LD281639 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 81 p 5

[Correspondent report: "Orientation Toward Washington: The Results of the Liberal Democratic Party Congress]

[Text] Tokyo, 25 Jan--Exploiting its majority in the Diet, Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] is to strengthen multifaceted cooperation with the United States and to seek on this basis a sharp increase in Japan's role in world politics, to build up the might of the Japanese armed forces, to try to revise the peace Constitution and to continue the offensive against the working people's interests. This is indicated by the results of the 39th LDP Congress, held in Tokyo.

The documents approved by the congress note that a close alliance with the United States will continue to form the core of Japan's foreign policy course. Even declarative statements about the need to develop relations and strengthen mutual understanding with the Soviet Union have disappeared from the LDP leaders' speeches at the congress and from the program of actions for 1981 adopted at the congress. Much more attention than in the past is devoted to unsubstantiated territorial claims on the USSR and calls for a still wider anti-Soviet campaign in the country.

The congress decisions indicate that forces pushing the country onto a dangerous path are taking the upper hand in the ruling party and in the Japanese Government.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV GREET INDIA ON ANNIVERSARY

LD281119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, and Her Excellency Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India:

Personally and on behalf of the Soviet people, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government we cordially congratulate the Government and people of friendly India on the 31st anniversary of the republic's proclamation.

Soviet people have very warm feelings of sympathy and friendship toward the people of India and take sincere joy in the successes achieved by your country in developing the national economy and culture, in strengthening sovereignty and independence and in the struggle for peace and progress.

The time-tested Soviet-Indian relations of close friendship and comprehensive mutually advantageous cooperation are distinguished by stability, scale and depth and are a graphic example of peaceful coexistence between states with different socioeconomic systems. They are developing steadily in the interests of our peoples and for the good of peace in Asia and throughout the world. The recent summit meeting and the talks held in Delhi were an important, historic landmark on the path of further strengthening friendship between the Soviet Union and India, filled Soviet-Indian relations with new content and made a weighty contribution to the cause of peace and international security.

We express firm confidence that close cooperation between our countries in diverse spheres will steadily strengthen and develop in accordance with the peace, friendship and cooperation treaty, for the good of the peoples of the USSR and India, in the name of strengthening world peace.

We sincerely wish you good health and successes, and the friendly Indian people progress and prosperity.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, N. Tikhonov

PAKISTAN-U.S. COLLABORATE AGAINST AFGHANISTAN

BK281540 Moscow in Urdu to Pakistan 1300 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Boris Sergeyev commentary]

[Text] The WALL STREET JOURNAL of the United States has written an article on relations between the United States and Pakistan. Pakistan, it writes, may support a rebellion in Afghanistan and defend Western interests in southwest Asia if it is pledged sufficient military and economic assistance. The newspaper did not express its opinion but quoted from a special report prepared by the Rand Corporation at the order of the U.S. State Department and the Pentagon. They have often used the services of the Rand Corporation. This time neither has rejected its recommendations concerning Pakistan.

The Rand Corporation believes that the price of U.S.-Pakistani cooperation will amount to billions of dollars in the years to come. In other words, according to the WALL STREET JOURNAL, this is the sum the State Department and the Pentagon will have to pay to make Pakistan a 100 percent ally of the West. The American strategists make no secret that they want to buy Pakistani consent to further the selfish interests of the U.S. ruling circles. Pakistan's support, says the WALL STREET JOURNAL quoting Rand Corporation's report, is needed for practical purposes, that is, to supply the Afghan rebels with weapons and ammunition.

The U.S. envoys in Pakistan claim that American aid goes to Pakistan itself. Part of the aid, however, is given on supposedly humanitarian grounds to persons they claim are refugees.

Those envoys described as a very generous gesture a recent U.S. decision to postpone the repayment of American loans which have for years been supporting Pakistan's economy. All of this, as the report of Rand Corporation shows, is only part of a large military and political deal that Washington is trying to force on Islamabad. Washington is trying to make Pakistan not a party to the deal but its object.

COMMENTARY NOTES ECONOMIC AID TO AFGHANISTAN

GF281441 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1515 GMT on 26 January 1981 carries a commentary entitled "Aid to Those in Need." The radio recalls that the CPSU Central Committee is continuing its deliberations on the Soviet Union's 1981-1985 economic and social development program and that members of the committee are also expressing their views on projects covering a 10-year period between 1981 and 1990. The radio adds: "Another objective of the Communist Party is to establish the legal framework upon which the Soviet Union will arrange its trade with developing countries and plan its long-term relations with them in economic, scientific, technological and other fields in order to strengthen their economic and political independence by continuing to provide them with economic and technological aid for constructing factories powerplants, winter quarters for animals and other necessary establishments."

The radio notes that Afghanistan has been among the first countries to receive aid from the Soviet Union to strengthen and develop its national economy and civilization. It adds that Soviet experts were responsible for the construction of the state telecommunications network, a number of powerstations and factories in Afghanistan. The radio states: "The Soviet Union was convinced that Afghanistan was in need of aid and decided to help this country. The aid extended to Afghanistan in the past has helped it to achieve its targets in its economic development program. New factories have been set up in this country. The textile factory in Kabul and the [words indistinct] complex are examples."

Referring to neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, the radio adds: "After the 1978 revolution in Afghanistan, the good and friendly bilateral relations were raised to a new and higher level. While addressing a banquet in honor of visiting Afghan leaders Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev said: Combined as they are now with good-neighborly relations in Asia and based on revolutionary partnership, relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan have grown closer and more sincere."

The radio states: "Compared with 1978, the amount of aid given to Afghanistan by establishments set up with Soviet aid has doubled despite counterrevolutionary activities supported by U.S. imperialism and Chinese leaders inside this country and subversive moves directed against it from the outside, particularly from Pakistan and Egypt. The maintenance of this fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan is in the interests of cooperation and tranquillity."

The radio adds that hundreds of students have been educated in the Soviet Union, particularly in Uzbekistan, and stressed: "In centers set up with Soviet aid, people are being trained to become experts in many fields. On the other hand, courses are being organized in factories set up with Soviet aid to train workers to excel in their profession as skilled workers."

The radio concludes by quoting Babrak Karmal, who expresses his gratitude to the Soviet Union for the aid extended to Afghanistan.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS THAILAND

LD281059 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS--On 22 January the Soviet parliamentary delegation headed by S.N. Imashev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is in Thailand on an official visit, was received by Harin Hongsakun, president of the National Assembly.

On behalf of the Soviet people and the USSR Supreme Soviet the head of the Soviet delegation conveyed sincere wishes for happiness and prosperity to the Thai people. During talks which were held in a friendly atmosphere both sides expressed satisfaction in connection with the first visit to Thailand by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation in the history of Soviet-Thai relations.

The Soviet delegation laid a wreath at the monument of King Pama VI, during whose reign Thailand's first Constitution was adopted. On the same day Harin Hongsakun, speaker of the National Assembly, gave a reception in honor of the Soviet parliamentary delegation.

In a brief welcoming speech he made a positive assessment of the relations existing between Thailand and the USSR.

In a reply speech the Soviet delegation head confirmed the Soviet Union's desire to travel further along the path of strengthening good relations in the interests of the peoples of all countries, peace and cooperation in Southeast Asia. Touching on the situation in this region, he emphasized that the Soviet Union advocates the liquidation of tension here, which is being artifically maintained by external forces. By means of constructive talks the countries of the region could secure the realization of the idea of turning this region into a zone of peace and stability.

Visit Ends

LD290100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] The first official visit to Thailand--the first in the history of Soviet-Thai relations--by the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by Imashev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has come to an end. The head of the Soviet delegation was received by Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister and defense of minister of Thailand who noted that his country was particularly interested in cooperation with the USSR in the economic and scientific-technological spheres.

CULTURAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH KAMPUCHEA

LD281239 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report in V. Ganshin "World Today" roundup: "Broader Contacts in the Future"]

[Text] An agreement on cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Kampuchea has been signed in Phnom Penh.

The agreement envisages the further development of friendly ties in the cultural sphere, the exchange of delegations and the holding of joint meetings and symposiums. It is planned to supply People's Kampuchea with machinery and special equipment for archaeological and restoration work. The agreement will help to strengthen cultural ties between the USSR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea and will help the Kampuchean people to restore more quickly their national culture.

MEETING OF SERVICEMEN MARKS WROCLAW LIBERATION

LD271625 Moscow KRASNYAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jan 81 p 3

[Correspondent Lt Col A. Khorunzhiy report: "Fidelity to Traditions"]

[Text] Wroclaw--Fidelity to the traditions of combat fraternity between Polish and Soviet servicemen was discussed at a meeting of representatives of different generations of the two fraternal armies held in Wroclaw, in the Silesian military district house of officers.

The fraternity in arms during the Great Patriotic War and the fighting to liberate Poland and for the ancient Polish city of Wroclaw were described during the meeting by the combat brothers--Maj Gen Ye. Shchepetov and Polish Army Col B. Jachimowicz. The meeting was addressed by Brig Gen R. Milczarek, deputy commander of the Silesian military district for political affairs, Col A. Migunov, deputy chief of the Northern Group of Forces Political Directorate, and Col A. Dabek, chief editor of ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

IGNORING POLAND'S EUROPEAN ROLE 'SHORTSIGHTED'

LD280839 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 4 Signed to Press 25 Jan 81 p 5

[Correspondent A. Druzenko dispatch: "Beneath a Peaceful SKY"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw--People's Poland, its capital, the glorious working class, the working people and the vanguard of tested patriot-internationalists--the PZPR--have always played and continue to play a distinguished and constructive role in the international arena. Poland is the coauthor of many peace initiatives of the Warsaw Pact member states and puts forward proposals aimed at improving the international situation. It pursues a policy of strengthening the international alliances of People's Poland, a policy of joint struggle for international detente and peaceful cooperation.

Poland's foreign policy activity is of special significance. It is a vital factor for stability in Europe and throughout the world. One can only be surprised at the political shortsightedness of those circles in the West which seem to want to ignore this. The attempts of certain Western circles and antisocialist and counterrevolutionary elements in Poland itself to cast doubt on the correctness of the foreign policy course of socialist Poland, which has been verified by history, and to put its allied bonds and allegiance to its allied duty to the test, must be seen simply as provocation threatening peace and the policy of detente.

SFRY'S JANZIC ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, MET BY RUSAKOV

LD290008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Moscow, 28 Jan (TANJUG)--Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, arrived in Moscow this afternoon on a working visit, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

At Moscow airport Vlado Janzic was welcomed by the officials of the CPSU Central Committee led by Central Committee Secretary Konstantin Rusakov, and by Marko Orlandic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR.

DEMICHEV, KIVISTO DISCUSS CULTURAL COOPERATION

LD281126 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1921 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Helsinki, 27 Jan (TASS)--A meeting was held here today between Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and Kalevi Kivisto, [word indistinct] of Finland. During the talks the ministers discussed questions of the further widening of cooperation in various spheres and topical problems of the development of cultural ties between the USSR and Finland. They stressed that there are good prospects in the sphere of cultural cooperation between the two countries both for the implementation of complex measures and for widening direct contacts between cultural establishments of the two countries.

During the talks important problems of the development of international cooperation in the cultural sphere were also touched upon. The sides stressed that cultural ties play an ever more important role in the present situation for consolidating detente and shaping a climate of mutual trust between peoples. The ministers noted the need to make the upcoming world conference of cultural ministers businesslike and constructive so that it may help to strengthen detente and to improve the spiritual atmosphere in the world today.

Petr Demichev today met representatives of the leadership and activists of the Finland-Soviet Union society. He stressed the important significance of the great work which is being done by the society in the cause of strengthening good neighborly relations between the USSR and Finland.

In the afternoon Petr Demichev and those accompanying him flew to the town of Rovaniemi.

ATOMIC POWER STATION TRANSFERRED TO FINLAND

LD282004 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jan, TASS--The Lovisa-2 atomic electric power station which was constructed in Finland with Soviet assistance has been put under industrial load. An act on transferring the station to the Finnish side was signed in Moscow today.

The USSR-Finland cooperation in atomic power engineering is yielding good results, a TASS correspondent has been told by Chairman of the Soviet Atomenergoexport organisation Vladimir Monakhov. The Lovisa-1 station, also built with Soviet assistance, has been successfully functioning in Finland since 1977. The exploitation of that atomic power station has reaffirmed the correctness of technological solutions laid in the design of the station. The high quality of the Soviet equipment, reliability of the safety measures.

Lovisa-2, just as the first atomic power station, has the capacity of 440 megawatts. The stations were designed by Soviet and Finnish specialists. The main technological equipment for them was supplied from the Soviet Union. During two years Soviet organisations will provide guarantee maintenance of the atomic electric power station.

The accumulated experience of joint work can be used for development of further cooperation both in the construction of atomic electric power stations and in other spheres, Monakhov said. Many possible projects of cooperation between the two countries have been planned by the long-term program of development and deepening of trade-and-economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Finland, which has been prolonged till 1995. Among these projects is a 1,000 megawatt atomic electric power station. There are possibilities for joint construction of atomic power stations in a number of other countries.

U.S.-NORWAY AGREEMENT SEEN AS DANGEROUS STEP

LD281105 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Political observer V. Matveyev article: "Step in a Dangerous Direction"]

[Text] An agreement was signed on 16 January between the United States and Norway under the official title of "Memorandum on Mutual Understanding With Regard to Preliminary Stockpiling and Reinforcement Troops for Norway." In accordance with this agreement the Government of Norway has pledged to create on the country's territory stockpiles of heavy arms and other combat hardware, and also of ammunition, for use by American troops which, as the agreement points out, the commander of the NATO Armed Forces can send to Norway, proceeding from his own "requirements." Among the other arms in these stockpiles it is proposed to deploy artillery systems that have been adapted to use nuclear ammunition.

This is the kind of accord by which Norway, whose government is constantly declaring the immutability of its policy regarding the nondeployment of foreign bases and nuclear weapons on the country's territory, has linked itself with the American military.

For understandable reasons the attention both of the countries neighboring on Norway and of broad sections of the Norwegian public is drawn to the following question: Who needs an agreement which pulls Norway deep into the orbit of aggressive NATO militarist strategy, and why? "Norway's participation in the American 'policy of strength' can only result in increased instability in northern Europe," the eminent Norwegian scientist Martin Saeter wrote in March 1980. Many such statements have issued from influential Norwegian--and not only Norwegian--figures.

Seeking to conceal the real reasons behind the step which they have taken, which is fraught with serious consequences for the situation in this region, supporters of the agreement in Oslo and Washington are taking up American propaganda fabrications about the existence of some "external threat" to Norway. In so doing they are not managing without ill-intentioned anti-Soviet fabrications.

But such maneuvers cannot hide the true meaning of the step which Oslo has undertaken. For some considerable time now Washington has been nurturing plans for a so-called "strengthening of NATO flanks," including the northern flank. Special attention is devoted to Norway in this connection. Attempts have been made to assure the Norwegian public that these measures will not alter Norway's policy of the nondeployment of foreign military bases and nuclear weapons on its territory. The following question, in particular, arises in this connection too: Can the aforementioned agreement be viewed in isolation from the general course of bloc policy? There can be but one answer: No, it cannot. Nor can this agreement be viewed in isolation from the measures which have been implemented earlier within the framework of bloc policy. It started with measures which outwardly appeared "minor," but these were succeeded by more far-reaching measures.

It recently became known that the LORAN-C and Omega radio navigation stations set up on Norwegian territory were designed primarily to ensure the operations of American submarines equipped with nuclear weapons. Then this question occurred to many people: Has Norway not diverged somewhat from its "nuclear" policy? How can this policy be squared with the presence of one of the components of a nuclear weapon system on the country's territory? Many facts could be cited which elicited such a question.

Statements by the now former U.S. defense secretary, H. Brown, on the "parallelism" of U.S. strategy in the Persian Gulf and in northern Europe also should not be overlooked. In both cases the Pentagon pursues a policy of building up American Armed Forces under all sorts of farfetched, provocative pretexts.

Under these conditions a new step has been taken--an agreement has been signed on the deployment in the country of stockpiles of heavy arms and ammunition which could be used in the event of American troops being transferred to the country. It attests to Norway's increased activeness within the NATO framework--which is leading to the erosion of the very foundations of the "nuclear" and "base" policy proclaimed by Norway, introducing a dangerous new element into the situation in northern Europe, undermining its stability and harming the cause of peace and detente as a whole.

Can such a development accord with the interests of Norway itself and those of its neighbors? No, it cannot! It arouses legitimate concern both among the peace-loving public of Norway itself and among its neighbors.

It must be well known in Norway that the USSR has not committed and does not commit actions aimed at complicating the situation in this part of Europe. In recent years the USSR has refrained from holding major military exercises in the immediate vicinity of the borders of north European states.

Speaking in the Kremlin, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, declared that "the security of the European north can be ensured not through the activation of military blocs there but through a joint quest for solutions which would leave this region outside the sphere of conflicts."

Throughout the postwar period peace has been preserved in this part of the continent and businesslike cooperation has been organized among the states there on the basis of good neighborliness. There are favorable opportunities now for strengthening peaceful conditions and stability in this region in accordance with the provisions of the all-European conference's Final Act. It is necessary to utilize these opportunities, and not work toward complicating the situation and fueling tension. That is a slippery path.

TERRORISM DENOUNCED, SERVES CAPITALIST AIMS

LD281000 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] In a note to the Italian ambassador to the USSR, the Soviet side described as absurd the statements made by the Italian president, Alessandro Pertini, to French television as a [word indistinct] attempt to create the impression that the center of command of the Italian terrorists, the so-called Red Brigades, is in the Soviet Union. In this connection, listen to a note by Anatoliy Yuryev:

It is not the first time that the representatives of Italy's ruling circles speak of the hand of Moscow in connection with terrorist activities in Italy. This was the case, for instance, in the first days of the Moro affair. However, enquiries showed soon afterward that such statements were groundless and that no (?proof) existed. Christian Democratic Deputy Zolla, member of the parliamentary Committee for the Intelligence and Security Services, also declared that on the basis of data in its possession the committee could not confirm the responsibility of foreign countries for terrorist activities in Italy.

The Italian leadership, the Soviet note says, cannot but be aware of the principled position of the Soviet state which has always denounced and is denouncing terrorism. The communists, and also the Soviet communists, consider that terrorism, regardless of its guise, foments antidemocratic feelings on the part of certain circles in capitalist countries and serves the aims of monopolist reaction. The telegram sent by the CPSU Central Committee to the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party in connection with Moro's kidnapping stated among other things that those who inspired and organized such an act were pursuing only one aim: to provoke in the country an atmosphere of tension and fear, to undermine the positions of democratic forces and, if possible, to provoke a blow against all democrats in the country, above all the communists. In the joint communique on Enrico Berlinguer's visit to the USSR in October 1978 the representatives of the CPSU and the Italian Communist Party denounced the terrorist activity in Italy as being decisively contrary to the interests of the workers' and democratic movement.

It is quite clear that in essence terrorism represents a complete negation of the theory and practice of the communist movement which relies on the indispensable mass participation of the workers in the struggle for economic, social and political progress. To speak, therefore, of the hand of Moscow in the activities of the Red Brigades means a gross distortion of facts and, in the final analysis, a creation of serious obstacles in the struggle against terrorism which is a monstrous creature of capitalist reality. An instrument used by reaction against the workers and democrats.

SOVIET, AUSTRIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES SIGN PLAN

LD282320 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2015 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Summary] Moscow--The 1981-1982 plan for cooperation between the USSR-Austria Friendship Society and the Austria-USSR Society was signed at the Friendship House in Moscow today. Our correspondent Dmitriy Biryukov reports:

Austrians are greatly interested in the USSR. A total of 10,000 people connected with the society, visited the USSR during the past year. Lithuanian and Armenian days were held in Austria last year. The Austria-USSR Society champions peace and detente. Its secretary general says the society's activity corresponds to the spirit of the Helsinki Security and Cooperation Conference. A recent colloquium stressed the importance of the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at strengthening peace. Bilateral friendship and understanding contributes to the struggle for peace and disarmament. This is understood by the Austrians. For instance, over 50,000 persons took part in recent events to mark the 35th anniversary of the Austria-USSR Society and of Austria's liberation. The signing of the new plan will serve as an incentive in the future development of bilateral relations.

BAHRAINI FRONT SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES GULF SITUATION

LD281656 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Special units have been formed in the United States to carry out probable military operations in the Arabian Gulf region. These units have been equipped with 28 B-52 bombers and other up-to-date weapons for rapid movement to the Middle East. North Carolina is the headquarters and location of these units. UPI reports that these same units carried out in utmost secrecy big maneuvers last September in Missouri.

Yusuf al-Hasan, spokesman for the National Front for the Liberation of Bahrain, discusses the U.S. military intervention in the Gulf region:

[Begin recording] The Arabian Gulf is situated, I mean is now considered the hottest region in the world. It is now the area, after Europe, which influences the international situation in general, owing to the presence of the aggressive military forces of the United States there and also the unprecedented recent increase in these forces, despite the fact that the imperialist foreign presence, whether during direct colonization or in the period that followed the independence of the region is an anachronism. The imperialist countries' economic, political and cultural domination was considerable; but this is the more dangerous now with the U.S. military presence.

The demand for the removal of the military imperialist bases from the Gulf region, or the removal of any form of military presence, has been at the top of the list of the demands made by the national movement in the Gulf region, including the Bahraini National Liberation Movement, in accordance with the program it endorsed in 1962. These programs and demands reflect the desires of the peoples of our region who have embarked on the national movement in the peninsula. These desires were also expressed through Comrade Brezhnev in his five proposals which he presented to the Indian Parliament, to the United States, West Europe, Japan, China and all countries concerned with this issue, naturally including the Gulf countries which must be, as Brezhnev put it, a party of equal rights in such an agreement. The agreement contains five mutual commitments toward the Gulf region, necessitating the liquidation of the foreign military bases, the banning of nuclear or any other mass-annihilation weapons from the region; the nonuse of force or threats to use it; and noninterference in the internal affairs of these countries; the agreement by these countries of the military blocs in which the nuclear countries are parties to respect the (?right) of these states to adhere to nonalignment and also their right to have sovereignty over their natural resources, and not to create any obstacles or dangers to normal trade or the use of sea routes.

These proposals as we said fully respond to the desires of the peoples in the region. The national movement in its recent [word indistinct] stressed its adoption of Brezhnev's proposals; our front regarded them, in its press statement, as a program of struggle for the peoples of the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula, positively interacting with all the political forces in the Arab world [words indistinct]. There was also an objective (?response) by some Gulf regimes, such as Kuwait, which supported these proposals through its foreign minister, while some other states attacked them following in the steps of the United States. This is quite understood [word indistinct] as they are directed against the aggressiveness of the imperialist United States, its NATO allies, the Chinese leaders and also Japan. [end recording]

ALGERIAN FINANCE MINISTER RECEIVED BY SKACHKOV

LD261513 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] On 20 January a talk took place between S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Algerian Minister of Finance M. Hadj Yala, head of an Algerian delegation which has come to Moscow to take part in the sixth session of the intergovernment Soviet-Algerian Standing Commission on Economic,Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

SALVADORAN DISCUSSES THREAT OF CUBAN INTERVENTION

PY281906 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin American 0130 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] The peace-loving sectors of the world are deeply concerned over the news of the increasing Yankee interference in Salvadoran domestic affairs.

We have requested (Jaime Barrios), representative of the Salvadoran Democratic Revolutionary Front, to give us his opinion on this issue.

[Begin (Barrios) recording] My opinion requires a more thorough analysis of the events which are taking place because if we sum everything up [passage indistinct] the plans are of an aggressive and interventionist nature and are aimed at a massive invasion by U.S. troops to violate the right of self-determination of our people who are in the midst of a struggle.

This is what can be stated in the first place, but regarding the attack we must point out the following: The United States has said that they do not want a new Nicaragua--in other words they do not want the Salvadoran people to take over power--but, in fact, what will happen if they invade us is that they will not have a new Nicaragua but they will have a new Vietnam.

El Salvador, as well as the rest of the Central American peoples, undoubtedly will react and the conflict could become more than a Central American issue, because the Cuban Government could intervene in the defense of the legitimate rights of our people, and I mean they will intervene with arms in hand and aid our country in a conflict which could become an international issue if this is the (?intention) of the United States.

This is a warning which should be made. It is not a threat but a calm statement we make. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON MOSCOW CITY PARTY CONFERENCE

Grishin Delivers Report

LD281401 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 81 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report on report delivered by V.V. Grishin at Moscow city party conference: "Moscow Gorkom Accountability Report"]

[Text] Comrades:

The 24th Moscow city CPSU organization is meeting on the eve of a major historical event--the 26th CPSU Congress. The congress will sum up the results of the party's multifaceted activity over the past 5 years and determine the tasks for the new stage of communist building and basic guidelines for the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy.

It is 2 years since the last city party conference. They have been filled with events of immense significance. Under the Communist Party's leadership the Soviet people have achieved big successes in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. The 10th 5-Year Plan has been completed and a major new step forward has been taken on the path of building communism.

Our state's economic might has grown and further growth is ensured in industry, agriculture and capital construction. Our people's material and cultural living standard has risen considerably. The Soviet Union's defense capability is being maintained at the proper level.

Socialist democracy has been further developed and the ideopolitical unity of Soviet society and the fraternal union and friendship of the USSR peoples have strengthened even more.

A most important event in the period under review was the celebration of the 110th birthday of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, founder of the Communist Party and Soviet state.

In the international arena the CPSU is firmly and consistently pursuing a profoundly reasoned policy aimed at further consolidating the socialist community, supporting the national liberation movement, preserving detente, and strengthening peace and international cooperation.

In the struggle to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress the CPSU is playing an even greater guiding and directing role. V.I. Lenin taught that the party, armed with revolutionary theory, is supposed to be teacher, guide and leader of all working people in the communist restructuring of society. Just such a party is the CPSU which is unswervingly following the true Leninist course, persistently solving problems of Soviet society's all-round progress, educating the masses, leading them and directing their creative energy toward a common goal--communism.

The CPSU approaches its congress with a clear-cut, inspiring action program. Soviet people, including Muscovites, greeted most enthusiastically our party's precongress platform expounded in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's profound speech at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and in the CPSU Central Committee draft "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990." They formulated the party's chief tasks for the eighties and the 11th 5-Year Plan and outlined new, high targets in communist building. In the new 5-year plan as in the last, the main efforts and resources will go into peaceful creation, into improving the people's well-being.

The CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, outstanding leader of our party and state, consistent Marxist-Leninist and ardent fighter for communism and peace, are doing multifaceted and fruitful work leading party and country. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's Lenin-style principled and realistic approach to the solution of problems relating to the development of Soviet society and international relations, his utter devotion to party and people and all his indefatigable activity have earned him profound respect and immense prestige in our country and the fraternal socialist countries and among all honest people the world over. On L.I. Brezhnev's initiative and directly under his leadership very important party and state decisions have been made on key matters concerning the development of Soviet society and major measures have been implemented to improve the people's life. The whole of progressive mankind rightly associates all its hopes of peace and peoples' security with L.I. Brezhnev's name. Muscovites greatly welcomed the award of a second Order of the October Revolution to L.I. Brezhnev for outstanding services to the Communist Party and Soviet state and wish him good health and new successes for the good of the Soviet people and in the name of the triumph of communism.

Soviet people see the leadership of the Communist Party and its Central Committee, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, as an essential condition and sure guarantee of new successes in communist building. Soviet people's unanimous approval of the CPSU's policy and our people's monolithic cohesion around the Leninist party are manifested with renewed force in the massive political and labor upsurge generated by preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Moscow city party organization has been and still is an active, militant detachment of our party, rallying closely around the CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo. Invariably following the party's general line, it carried out during the period under review and in the 5-year plan period a great deal of organizational and political work in fulfilling the decisions of the 24th and 25th party congresses and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and also the resolution of the 23d conference of the Moscow city CPSU organization.

An important step forward was taken in turning the capital into an exemplary communist city and in the development of all national economic sectors. Moscow is now even better provided with amenities and more comfortable for people to live in. Muscovites' material and spiritual needs are being satisfied more fully. The role of the CPSU Gorkom, and of the raykoms has been enhanced. The operating efficiency of party organizations has increased and communists' activeness has been stepped up in all work on implementing party policy.

Hearty thanks and gratitude was the response of Moscow's working people to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's high assessment of their successes in fulfilling the 10th 5-Year Plan targets and in developing socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress. This assessment delights and inspires and compels people to work even more vigorously and enterprisingly.

Nine Moscow production associations, enterprises and organizations were awarded USSR orders for successes achieved in fulfilling 10th 5-Year Plan targets. Twelve leading production workers were given the title Hero of Socialist Labor for outstanding production achievements. Thousands of the most distinguished workers in Moscow's economy were awarded Soviet orders and medals.

V.V. Grishin expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for the high rating of Muscovites' labor. The speaker congratulated the leading collectives, workers and employees on the government awards and wished them new labor successes.

We are now at the start of a new stage in the life of party and country, he continued.

The Moscow city party organization will undoubtedly match up to the tasks it now faces, will make every effort to implement the party's great plans and will achieve new successes in communist building.

The chief and determining feature of the Moscow city party organization's activity in the period under review, the speaker continued, was the implementation of the party's economic and social policy. The gorkom concentrated on problems relating to the development of industry and transportation, capital construction and municipal and general services and the improvement of working people's well-being.

While carrying out the instructions of the 25th CPSU Congress on raising the standard of party leadership of the economy, the gorkom and raykoms and party organizations looked hard at the chief long-term questions of the development of the city's economy and tried to make the fullest possible use of the capital's production and scientific and technical potential, to improve work efficiency and quality, further increase labor productivity and accelerate scientific and technical progress. Soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations did a considerable amount of work on the fulfillment of plans.

The chief result of the city party organization's work is that the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the plan for the economic and social development of Moscow for the period 1976-1980 was ensured. The 5-year plan targets were, with regard to the main indicators, fulfilled 1 month and 20 days ahead of schedule by all sectors of the capital's economy. Muscovites worked successfully at the final stage of the 5-year plan. The plans for 1979 and 1980 were completed ahead of schedule.

Industry was further developed. Industrial production increased by 21 percent over the 5-year plan. Sectors determining technical progress in the economy developed at increasing preferential rates. All enterprises managed their annual plans. In the 5-year period increased labor productivity accounted for around 90 percent of the increase in output; in 1980 it accounted for the entire increase.

The city's construction organizations overfulfilled contract work targets for the last 2 years and for the 5-year plan as a whole.

A great deal of work was done by collectives of scientific research, planning and design organizations.

Thanks to the party's constant concern the task of improving the people's well-being was successful tackled.

Social consumption funds increased, as did payments and benefits from these funds. Taking this into account, Muscovites' incomes increased by 25 percent compared with 1975.

The city population is provided with the necessary industrial goods and foodstuffs. Retail trade turnover ammounted to R80 billion over the 5-year period which is considerably more than the plan. The volume of consumer services increased by R70 million.

A lot was done in the city to solve the housing problem. During the 5-year plan the housing conditions of 1.86 million people were improved.

The successes achieved in the capital's economic and social development are the result of the consistent implementation of the decisions of the 25th party congress and of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. They are the result of selfless labor by workers, scientists, engineers, technicians and employees in all Moscow's economic, scientific and cultural sectors and of the broad scope of socialist competition which became a veritable school of leading experience and mass labor heroism on the part of millions of people.

The gorkom devoted constant attention to the all-round development of socialist competition and supported and disseminated numerous patriotic undertakings by production innovators and leading production workers. Consequently, the capital's enterprises and organizations introduced on a wide scale the initiatives by the Dinamo plant workers on the formulation of personal plans for increasing labor productivity, by the Likhachev truck plant workers on reducing materials-intensiveness and introducing low-waste technology and the competition "workers guarantee of a 5-year plan of quality" which was thought up by the workers at the Vladimir Ilich Plant.

The initiative on improving the use of rolling stock and reducing car idling time was introduced in transportation and the initiative on speeding up and improving the quality of construction was introduced in the construction sphere. Measures were implemented to further develop the movement for a communist attitude toward labor.

Having named the best labor collectives, the speaker stressed that in each year of the 5-year plan Moscow was awarded a CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner for all-union socialist competition results.

Developing the traditions of socialist competition and striving from the very start of the new 5-year plan to ensure steady work by enterprises and organizations, V.V. Grishin continued, Moscow working people have adopted high socialist pledges for 1981. They envisage ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of plans, widespread utilization of internal reserves, improvement of work and further enhancement of efficiency in all sectors and the successful solution of tasks relating to improving Muscovites' well-being.

Competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress has become nationwide. More than 300,000 workers have pledged to fulfill January-February plan targets by the opening of the congress; and many have pledged to fulfill by that time the plan targets for the first quarter of 1981. Collectives have set the task of creating new types of products, improving their quality and technical standard and commissioning new capacities and housing and cultural and consumer projects ahead of schedule.

As a result of the successful completion of the 10th 5-Year Plan the city's economy has made great strides. A fine basis has been created for solving new tasks connected with boosting the national economy, raising the working people's material and cultural living standard and turning Moscow into an exemplary communist city.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee draft, a draft 5-year plan is currently being elaborated for the comprehensive economic and social development of Moscow for 1981-85. The 11th 5-Year Plan will see a steady production growth rate, a further improvement in the technical standard of the city's economy, more work on enterprise specialization in the production articles of a high technical standard and quality; attention will be focused on modernizing and retooling enterprises while the development of leading industrial, transportation and capital construction sectors will be accelerated. There will be a new step forward in the implementation of the Moscow master development plan, improvement of all municipal services sectors, a better working, everyday and leisure conditions.

All these are important problems in the further development of the city and its multisectorial economy. They must be solved on the basis of implementing the party's economic strategy--improving the efficiency of all social production, completing the transition to intensive economic growth in the eighties, accelerating scientific and technical progress, increasing labor productivity, and effectively utilizing capital investments and also material, labor and financial resources.

The city party organization is expected to direct communists' activity and initiative and all Muscovites' labor efforts toward laying a firm foundation this very year for the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan which will be an important new step on the path of communist creation.

The capital of our motherland, Moscow, like the country as a whole, has entered the eighties with a mightly industrial, scientific, technical and cultural potential.

Industry plays the leading role in the city economy. The size of its potential is suc that a capital-output ratio increase of just 1 kopek per ruble of fixed capital is equal to an increase in output worth tens of millions of rubles.

In this connection the fundamental question of our economic policy is the most effective utilization of the existing industrial potential and the full exploitation of production capacities.

In the 10th 5-Year Plan the situation in this area improved somewhat. The equipment shift index increased by 6 percent and machine tool and machinery idle time was reduced.

Making as effective use as possible of production capacities is an important reserve for increasing production. We must eliminate shortcomings in this area, improve the utilization of fixed capital, increase the capital-output ratio and equipment shift index and introduce on a wide scale the practice whereby one person mans a number of machine tools.

Improvement of the technical standard and quality of output is an important sphere of the city party organization's activity. In the 10th 5-Year Plan, production of articles in the top quality category increased 2.6 times reaching 23 percent of overall output. Over 5,500 articles in production bear the state seal of quality. A quality control system has been created and is being introduced in the city.

The task of the gorkom and of the raykoms, of party organizations and economic leaders is to improve considerably the quality of products and to expand and renew the range of goods in keeping with present-day requirements. Comprehensive quality control systems must be introduced everywhere.

The rational use of physical resources--metal, materials, fuel and electricity--is among the main tasks of the party's economic policy.

Competition has been widely launched among the city's labor collectives for the economical expenditure of materials, and fuel and energy resources. Hundreds of thousands of working people have personal tallies of savings made.

Nevertheless, reserves for making savings are far from being fully used. About 30 percent of ferrous metal goes to waste. There is over expenditure of materials, fuel and electricity at many enterprises.

The policy of thrift is not a slogan for the day but a law of economic activity. The task is to step up work on implementing the policy of thrift on reducing the material-itensiveness of output being produced, on introducing low-waste and waste-free production processes and on bringing secondary resources in economic circulation. Party organizations must pay greater attention to these questions and monitor them unremittingly.

The acceleration of the modernization and retooling of enterprises and the mechanization and automation of production processes are a fundamental issue of the further development of the city's industry.

In the 10th 5-Year Plan, R3.7 billion went into carrying out the modernization of plants and factories as against R2.9 billion in the 9th 5-Year Plan.

Meanwhile, modernization is not being carried out comprehensively or at the necessary pace everywhere. The replacement of obsolete equipment is slow and the structure of the machine tool stock is not being improved. Although a considerable amount of work has been done on modernizing the production process at the city's enterprises, including those of the electrical engineering, machine building and instrument making industries, machine building for the light and food industry and others, the technical standard of these production processes has not been raised sufficiently.

Certain ministries and departments have not been paying sufficient attention to modernization and retooling Moscow's enterprises, nor has the gorkom shown due persistence in these question.

The CPSU Central Committee draft gives a directive for accelerating the pace of scientific and technical progress in industry. This directive must be given concrete form with regard to Moscow's conditions so as to increase considerably the volume of work on modernizing and retooling enterprises in the 11th 5-Year Plan. A broad transition must be carried out toward equipping Moscow's plants and factories with automotic flow lines and automated complexes, industrial robots and handling devices and measures must be implemented which will make it possible to raise labor productivity not only at certain operation stages but in the production process as a whole. It is necessary to strive for a switch from automating individual production processes and sections to comprehensively automating shops and enterprises as a whole.

The speaker then dwelt in detail on prospects for the development of the most important sectors of the city's industry.

With regard to machine building he noted that the gorkom, together with the appropriate ministries, had drawn up specific plans for mesures for retooling machine building plants. The measures envisage renewing the products list, improving the technical standard and quality of machine building products, making them more economical and enhancing their productivity, reliability and durability.

Ferrous metallurgy's task is to continue to strive to raise the technical standard of metallurgical enterprises, to complete the modernization of the Serp i Molot, pipe-making, and special alloys plants and improve the quality and increase the output of metal products.

There are 37 production and science-and-production associations and leading scientific research and planning and design institutes related to chemicals in Moscow. The tasks advanced by the party in this sphere have a most direct bearing on them.

To overcome shortcomings in the development of the chemical industry, the report stressed, a modern experimental and industrial base must be set up to try out the production process for obtaining new polymers and processing plastics and work must be continued on developing the production of household chemicals. Greater attention must be given to questions of replacing metal goods with plastics and to obtaining new, highly effective materials, products for agriculture and dyes.

In present-day conditions the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev are taking great pains to focus economy activity on energy matters. In the last 5-year plan the capital's energy base was further developed.

The 11th 5-Year Plan will see the implementation of measures elaborated by the gorkom in conjunction with the Ministry of Power and Electrification to make the city's energy supply more reliable and economical--measures approved by the USSR Council of Ministers. These measures envisage the commissioning of new energy capacities, the reconstruction, modernization and replacement of obsolete equipment at a number of TET's and the construction of the northern TET's and several rayon thermal power plants.

At the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed that "considerable advances are needed in the production of consumer goods in order to improve the people's well-being."

In conjunction with ministries, the gorkom has elaborated measures to increase consumer goods production at enterprises in industrial sectors, particularly in light industry. It is planned to modernize more than 30 Light Industry Ministry enterprises, increase the output of the textile, sewn goods, knitwear, footwear and local industries, particularly of articles in great demand, and to improve their quality, and also to increase production of cultural, consumer and household goods at machine building and defense industry enterprises.

In connection with tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev on providing for all the population's food needs and on elaborating a food program it is necessary to raise the standard of work at enterprises in the city's food, meat and dairy, and fish industries, and improve the production and quality of foodstuffs. In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is intended to commission new capacities, in particular a large dairy combine with a children's food plant, a meat processing plant, a plant for producing quick-frozen meat dishes, a bakery-cum-confectionary and other enterprises.

A very important task is that of ensuring a considerable improvement in the food industry. Its successful implementation requires greater attention to this sector on the part of party organizations and greater assistance to Moscow enterprises on the part of ministries and departments.

The gorkom and raykoms must do some persistent organizational work to implement the measures elaborated in the sphere of further developing "B" group industrial enterprises.

The speaker then dwelt in detail on problems concerning transport, especially railroad transportation.

A lot has been done, he stressed. But we must not rest on our laurels. There are still many unresolved urgent matters relating to transportation development.

Organizational and political work in the transportation sphere should be focused on the question of improving the operating activity of enterprises of the railroad network, making more efficient use of rolling stock, reducing turn-around time and strengthening the railroad network worker's sense of responsibility for his job. One important task is that of ensuring the modernization of the railroad network and retooling its enterprises. In the 11th 5-Year Plan the intention is to finish constructing and to commission extra tracks on a number of lines and to modernize many enterprises and Kazanskiy and Paveletskiy stations.

Motor transportation needs improving. It is the task of communists, economic leaders and the entire collective of the Moscow City Soviet Main Administration of Motor Vehicle Transport to further improve organization of motor transportation work, to make fuller use of vehicles' freight capacity, to strive to get as many vehicles as possible out on the roads, reduce the number of empty runs and as far as possible satisfy the city's transportation needs. We must continue freight motor transportation concentration by consolidating small departmental motor transportation establishments into larger units.

One of the weakest links in the city's transportation services system is surface passenger transportation. Its enterprises are failing to exploit their potential, the vehicles are not being sent out on their runs according to plan and traffic schedules are being violated. These shortcomings are largely due to the fact that surface passenger transportation material and technical base does not meet the city's needs. The public transportation system is short of drivers and repair workers.

Moscow Gorispolkom has repeatedly considered problems connected with improving the work of city transportation. A Moscow City Soviet session was devoted to these questions. However, the situation is being rectified only slowly.

The gorkom has approved measures to develop transportation in 1981-1990, which include the construction and modernization of bus and trolleybus depots, trolleybus and tram lines, termini, other transportation facilities and the road and street network. The railroad's role in intracity passenger transportation is to be increased, a large amount of subway construction is to be carried out and shipments by air and water are to be increased.

The improvement of transportation work is an extremely important problem for the city. It requires great attention by the gorkom and the entire city party organization.

The 10th 5-Year Plan, V.V. Grishin continued, was an important stage in implementing Moscow's master plan for development, comprehensively solving city planning problems, and further improving capital construction.

Over the past 5 years 5 million square meters of industrial production premises, 8 big enterprises and 270 extremely important facilities and capacities in the power, metallurgical, machine building, motor vehicle, light, food and meat and dairy industries were constructed in the city.

Apartment blocks with a total area of 21.7 million square meters, 70 Olympic projects, 102 general education schools, 350 children's preschool institutions, hospitals with 8,500 beds and polyclinics for 45,000 visits were constructed. A number of unique buildings were constructed. The architecture of the rayons, highway and areas being developed was improved.

The Moscow construction workers completely fulfilled the CPSU Central Committee targets for constructing residential and other facilities in the Mongolian People's Republic: Tynda, on the Baykal-Amur Railroad; Naberezhnyye Chelny; Nizhevartovks, in Tyumenskaya Oblast; and in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone.

At the same time there are substantial shortcomings in capital construction. The plans often include projects that have not been supplied with finance, planning documentation or prepared sites. Construction organization capacities are being built up only slowly. There are still shortcomings in estimating project costs. The balanced nature of capital construction plans is not ensured and there is no reduction in the number of unfinished projects.

Our task, the speaker stressed, is to make efficient use of the allocated capital investments and unconditionally fulfill the party's decisions in the capital construction sphere. And this means improving construction planning, and strengthening plan discipline. Inventories must be taken of all construction projects, the order in which they are to be completed must be determined, and effort and funds must be focused on commissioning the construction projects that have been started. The main criterion of construction organizations' activity must be the end result of production--the commissioning of the finished projects.

It remains an important task to improve the quality of construction and installation and finishing work. There are still frequent instances of projects being commissioned when they have defects and flaws whose elimination necessitates investing considerable extra funds and diverting manpower resources.

The Main Architectural Planning Administration, Main Construction Administrations, and the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Administration of the Construction Materials and Structural Parts Industry must persistently introduce standardized single-catalog articles into the mass construction of all buildings, including industrial construction.

The question of improving construction workers' labor productivity and of introducing the team contract method and financial autonomy more widely in construction is still acute.

In order to cope successfully with the tasks in the capital construction sphere, the main administrations must be more active in building up production capacities and pay particular attention to equipping construction organizations with highly productive machines and mechanisms. The Moscow Gorispolkom must do more to enlist the potential of ministries and departments for the construction of roads, highways and engineering service facilities. Planners must make provision for the rational use of city territories and for siting transportation, power industry and other facilities underground.

The efforts of planning organs, economic leaders and labor collectives must be directed toward ensuring the comprehensive development of residential districts and the rational utilization of the funds earmarked for capital construction.

The improvement of capital construction, the raising of its quality and the buildup of capacities must be the object of constant concern on the part of party organizations. In order to improve the standard of organizational and ideological education work it is important to use the experience of Olympic construction work, where unified party organizations were set up at major projects.

The speaker particularly noted the need for a careful attitude toward monuments of history, culture and architecture. Monuments of history, culture and architecture, he said, are witnesses to our people's glorious, heroic past. We must continue to ensure a careful attitude toward them and to preserve the monuments for future generations.

The Moscow Gorispolkom, as well as the Gorkom, must do serious work on resolving all these vitally important problems. It is necessary to improve the structure of capital investments allocated for the capital's development and do more to channel them into strengthening the most crucial sectors of Moscow's multisectorial city economy.

The Main Architectural Planning Administration and the Moscow City Planning Commission must elaborate the technical and economic bases for the master plan for the city's development in the long term--for 20-25 years, making provision for eliminating disproportions and ensuring planned urban and socioeconomic development for Moscow.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is necessary to step up attention toward questions of housing construction and the capital repair of the old housing stock, including replanning. This is because the housing problem in the city remains acute.

Measures to develop the material and technical base of the service sphere are being consistently implemented in the city.

Within Moscow's city limits and in the suburbs additional fruit and vegetable storage facilities have been constructed with a capacity of 256,000 tons, major greenhouse complexes have been commissioned, and 506 stores, 669 public catering enterprises and a number of major consumer services enterprises have been opened.

We are faced with the task of ensuring good trade organization and the correct distribution and expenditure of resources. It is necessary to introduce more actively the best forms and methods of work--self-service, the container system of selling goods and trade by advance orders.

The relevant main committees and administrations of the Moscow Gorispolkom should complete in the near future the elaboration of the master plan for the deployment of consumer services projects in the city and ensure an improvement in the sphere of services to the population.

The further improvement of health care is associated with concern for people. Some R2.3 billion was channeled toward these purposes in the 10th 5-Year Plan, or 25 percent more than in the previous 5-year plan. The material and technical base of health care was significantly strengthened. While continuing this line, it is at the same time necessary to devote more attention to the qualitative aspect of medical institutions' activity, and also to further develop specialized services, improve diagnostics and the prevention of illnesses, strive to implement systematic clinical examination of Moscow's population, above all children and young people, and step up medical institutions' role in creating the most favorable possible working and living conditions.

Concern for people and the fullest satisfaction of their material and spiritual needs--that, in the last analysis, is the essence of the party's activity. The city party organization must constantly step up its efforts in this direction and strive to further increase the working people's prosperity. An attentive, concerned attitude toward people must be a subject of constant concern for party, soviet, economic and trade union organs.

V.V. Grishin went on to dwell on questions associated with progress in science and technology and with strengthening their influence on production.

The party has set the task of speeding up scientific and technical progress, the speaker stressed. The party organization of every scientific research institute or design bureau, and every communist, must make their contribution to resolving this task and mobilize scientific collectives to elaborate and introduce major programs based on the results of basic research and aimed at creating fundamentally new technology and machinery equivalent to and superior to the best achievements in this country and abroad. Now, in the initial state of the new 5-year plan, it is important to ensure that specific plans are in accordance with the basic guidelines for the development of scientific and technical progress and to ensure that priority is given to the most promising work. More attention must be devoted to deepening collaboration between scientists and production collectives and we must strive to ensure that the achievements of science help to improve efficiency and work quality in all sectors of the national economy.

The party's decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches stress that in present-day conditions great significance is attached to questions of improving planning and national economic management, V.V. Grishin continued.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving the economic machinery, in Moscow 200 industrial enterprise and the entire system of the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Administration of the Construction Materials Industry have been converted to the system of planning and assessing activity by the indicator of normative net output.

The Main Administration for Construction of Engineering Installations in Moscow has been converted to the indicator of commodity construction output. These enterprises and organizations are successfully fulfilling plan targets for the full range of articles and have achieved good production and economic results.

Work to improve planning and the economic machinery must be carried out more actively so as to fully implement over the next 2 years the full range of measures envisaged by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution. To this end it is necessary to complete more rapidly the introduction of registration documents for enterprises and to prepare a normative base, with a view to introducing everywhere technically substantiated norms for work done and progressive forms and methods of labor.

In the current year we must ensure the conversion of all the Moscow Gorispolkom's construction organizations to the system of planning according to commodity construction output and of calculations based on the finished project.

It is necessary to further develop democratic principles in planning and production management and to step up the role in this respect of primary, shop party organizations, party groups and all members of labor collectives.

Party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic organs must step up the role of socialist competition in the elaboration and fulfillment of plans, must make better use of economic stimulation and material incentives and must channel the competitors' efforts into the rational utilization of all resources and the introduction of scientific and technical achievements and leading experience.

In the period under review the city party organization and the gorkom constantly kept in mind the key problems of the city's economy and of improving the working people's living standard. Much has been done. We are now faced with new tasks, defined in the CPSU Central Committee's decisions, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches and the basic guidelines for the country's economic and social development. Great, complex work lies ahead. There is no doubt that the city party organization and Moscow's working people, under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee, will cope successfully with these tasks.

Our party, V.V. Grishin went on, regards the building of communism as a multifaceted task, in which the resolution of economic and sociopolitical problems is organically linked with the molding of the new man and with people's education and upbringing. Guided by the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work" and by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations on a comprehensive approach to education, the gorkom, in the period under review, was persistently and consistently engaged in improving the ideological and political activity of party organizations.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's reports and speeches, which are distinguished by their high ideological level and are a great contribution to Marxist-Leninist theory, help to strengthen party organizations' ideological work. Great significance for improving educational work is attached to L.I. Brezhnev's books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands."

A priority role in forming a scientific world outlook belongs to the system of political and Marxist-Leninist education. In the period under review its scale increased substantially. In the current academic year more than 4.7 million working people in the capital are involved in all forms of Marxist-Leninist education--1 million more than 5 years ago.

In the period under review mass political work by party organizations has been stepped up and is now being carried out by more than 300,000 agitators, political information workers and lecturers.

Lecture propaganda work was further developed. General political days have become the practice, where the city's working people receive extensive information on topical questions of the political and socioeconomic life of the courtry, the city, the rayon and their own collective. Educational work at the working people's places of residence was stepped up.

A significant role is played in the comprehensive resolution of educational tasks by ideological commissions set up under the gorkom, all the raykoms and 416 party committees.

Under present-day conditions when the scale of social and socioeconomic processes has become more complex, it has become even more urgently necessary to enhance the effectiveness of educational work and achieve a steady growth in people's ideological maturity. The party organizations' ideological educational work should be directed toward the closer rallying of the working people around the party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

It is necessary constantly to improve work with ideological cadres and to be concerned for their provision with information and political and methodological training. Party, soviet and economic leaders must be enlisted more extensively to deliver regular addresses to the working people. The organization of the holding of general political days must be improved.

It is essential to improve the work of the CPSU Gorkom University of Marxism-Leninism and its rayon branches, the house of political enlightment and the Moscow Gorkom and Moskovskiy CPSU Obkom Party History Institute and to enhance the public role of the press, television and radio broadcasting in the working people's communist education and their mobilization to the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges.

The strength of the party organization lies in its truthfulness, principledness and realism. These factors are of decisive significance in educating people and exert positive influence on their awareness, mood, and labor activity. Exceptionally important in this connection is the unconditional observance of Lenin's principle of the unity of word and deed.

The task of the party organizations, all propaganda and agitation media, and scientific institutions consists in exposing bourgeois ideology unswervingly, from class-based positions, and showing its antipopular essence. Work must be performed more vigorously on the explanation of the danger and falsity of the ideology of Maoism and international Zionism. It is essential to intercept resolutely attempts by the enemies of socialism to disrupt the moral and political unity of our society, to undermine Soviet people's patriotism and communist conviction, to set bourgeois individualism and a private ownership mentality against our social ideals and ethics, and to generate in individual politically immature people Philistine sentiments and morals alien to our way of life. More attention must be paid to educating people in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, respect for all nations and ethnic groups, and intolerance toward vestiges of nationalism and chauvinism. A component of this work is the further development of ties with party organizations and working people of the capitals of the socialist states.

The most fruitful medium for resolving educational task has been and remains the labor collective in which the Soviet person's best civic and social qualities are formed.

In the city there are many labor collectives where the role of workers' meetings is high, where the opinion of the worker or employee is heeded and valued, where a beneficial moral and psychological atmosphere of friendly work, comradship and mutual aid has been firmly established.

Shortcomings are encountered even here but people know how to deal with them in a principled and exacting manner and--the main thing--to put them right. Such collectives include the winners of socialist competition for the results of the 5-year plan and its concluding year--1980--and also 74 enterprises and organizations which have been awarded the title of exemplary enterprise or organization.

The "Moral Principles of the Inhabitant of the Model Communist City" are increasingly becoming the norm for life in these collectives. And this enables them to achieve high production and educational results.

Work with young people is an important sector of ideological educational activity. Concerning themselves for training a fitting replacement, the party organizations have paid constant attention to the improvement of the younger generation's training and education.

In the period under review universal secondary education was consistently implemented. Every year about 100,000 young Muscovites received secondary education in daytime and evening educational establishments. Today 85 percent of the working youth have higher and secondary education.

The party organizations of the educational establishments are called on to strive for a further improvement in the theoretical standard of teaching, the enhancement of the fundamental training of future specialists, and the improvement of their communist education and to arm them with Marxist-Leninist methodology and to form organizational skills in them. Constant concern must be displayed for the rational use of specialists, the training of cadres in undermanned specialities must be expanded, and the requirements of the capital's enterprises must be considered here, bearing in mind that they are now short of about 50,000 engineers and approximately the same number of specialists with secondary education.

In improving educational work with young people, the party organizations must pay more attention to young people's political, cultural and professional growth. It is important to instill in them the qualities of collectivism, to form their civic responsibility and to teach them correct behavior.

Important significance under present-day conditions attaches to the working people's military-patriotic education. It is necessary to continue to enhance the activeness of the DOSAAF and Civil Defense Organization, to render aid in the work of the military commissariats and war veterans councils, to develop ties between labor collectives and educational establishments and the servicemen of the Moscow Military District and the capital's Air Defense District, to develop in Muscovites readiness to defend the motherland and love for our glorious armed forces vigilantly standing guard over peace and the people's security.

In the period under review the gorkom and raykoms devoted a great deal of attention to the party organizations of the creative unions and cultural institutions and to all detachments of the creative intelligentsia, which unite 80,000 of the capital's masters of culture. The main thing in this work has been and remains Lenin's principle of the of the party leadership of the creative process.

The party organizations must continue to step up their influence on all aspects of the life and activity of the cultural institutions and creative unions and to display more concern for maintaining in them a comradely atmosphere combining good will and exactingness and the personal responsibility of figures of literature and art for the artistic and social results of their work.

The speaker went on to dwell on questions concerning the organization of leisure, mass physical culture work and the tightening up of law and order in the city.

Speaking about questions concerning party building, V.V. Grishin stressed that in the period covered by the report the city party organization had still further strengthened its ranks, extended its influence in every sphere of the city's economic, cultural and social life, and been enriched by further experience of political leadership of the masses.

The report and election campaign, which helped to develop communists' initiative and dynamism, was a veritable review of the work of Moscow's party organizations at the present stage of communist building. More than 95 percent of the city's communists attended the meetings and conferences. Reports and elections in primary organizations and rayon party conferences were held at a high organizational and political level.

They reflected the increased fighting efficiency of primary and shop party organizations and party groups, communists' deep concern for improving their work, and a principled and self-critical approach to evaluating the results achieved. More than 200,000 people took part in the discussion of the results of the work done and plans for the future. Some 97,000 proposals and critical comments aimed at eliminating shorcomings and instances of neglect in the practice of economic and party work were made. Party committees must ensure that all useful proposals and comments are acted upon.

The gorkom and the raykoms, the speaker stressed, must constantly analyze the placement of communists and ensure that the party's influence in key sectors of economic and cultural building is increased by selecting for party membership primarily workers in leading professions and cadre workers who have won prestige and respect in their collectives.

It is imperative to raise still higher the title and importance of a party member and to strive to ensure that every communist actively champions the party's ideas and the party cause, rallies the masses around it, sets a personal example in production and social affairs and is a model of high consciousness, good organization and discipline.

The gorkom and the raykoms must delve in greater detail and depth into the work of primary party organizations and take the specific features of each of them more into account. It is imperative to strive to ensure that party organizations are true leaders of labor collectives and have close ties with the masses, know their moods well and win their support.

V.V. Grishin pointed out that the standard of raykoms' work had risen in the period covered by the report. They are skilfully directing the efforts of party organizations and labor collectives toward implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

The gorkom and the raykoms must constantly improve the style and methods of their work, generalize and disseminate the positive experience of party work, and focus party organizations' efforts on implementing the tasks set by the party. Competence, exactingness and the ability at all times and in all circumstances to rely on a broad aktiv must be obligatory for the work of the egorkom and the raykoms.

The steady development of intraparty democracy, strict observance of discipline and Lenisist norms of party life, improvements in the conduct of party meetings, ensuring openness in work and ensuring that communists are well informed are extremely important ways of increasing the role and prestige of party committees and bureaus.

It is imperative to analyze comprehensively and in depth the views, needs and inquiries of the working people and the population, to take steps to ensure that the examination of letters and complaints is monitored more rigorously and to improve the organization of the citizens' reception system.

It is important to support those who uncover shortcomings and propose positive ways of solving them. Every case of stifling criticism must be evaluated in a principled manner by party organs.

Questions concerning the selection, placement and training of cadres and increasing their responsibility for work entrusted to them occupy a special place in the work of the gorkom, the raykoms and primary party organizations.

Speaking of the generally positive results of cadre work, the speaker pointed out that several economic, scientific and cultural sectors are still headed by people who are not fully competent, who are incapable of creating in collectives an atmosphere of creative effort and individual responsibility for the common cause, allow deviations from the norms of party ethics to occur and abuse their official positions.

The gorkom and the raykoms, he stressed, must continue to respond to any breaches of party and state discipline with principled keeness and implacability. The work of selecting able and promising people and creating a reliable cadre reserve must be painstakingly carried out. Improving verification of the execution [of decisions] which must be carried out systematically and help eliminate errors and find better and optimum ways of solving the tasks set, must be regarded as an extremely important means of correctly training cadres.

It was stressed at the 25th CPSU Congress that the party leadership's strength lies in party organizations' ability to rely on local soviets and trade union and Komsomol organizations and through them to implement party policy among the masses. The consistent democratization of all our social life and the adoption of the new USSR Constitution have created favorable conditions for ensuring that the soviets and social organizations become an even more active and fighting-fit force in the solution of the tasks of communist building.

The gorkom, V.V. Grishin continued, is reporting to you on the results of the work done in the period covered by the report, on the implementation of the plan for the 10th 5-Year Plan period by the sectors of Moscow's economy, and on progress in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 23d city party conference.

These results bear witness to the fact that the city party organization is truly the vanguard of the capital's working people in the struggle to implement the plans of communist building.

The correctness of the course elaborated by the 25th CPSU Congress, the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the great amount of work done by all party organizations and Muscovites' selfless labor ensured the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan. The city party organization is now more politically mature, organizationally strong and ready to fulfill crucial new tasks.

The Moscow party organization, like the whole party, is now preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress. The scale and complexity of the tasks arising from the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party conference make it imperative that gorkoms, raykoms and all party organizations are able to focus their energies on key sectors and creatively exploit accumulated experience in order to arrive at the congress with new labor achievements and a clearly-defined work program in 1981 and the 11th 5-Year Plan period as a whole.

In conclusion, on behalf of the 24th city party conference and all the capital's communists V.V. Grishin assured the party Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev that the Moscow city party organization will continue to march in the vanguard of the struggle for the triumph of communism's great ideals.

True to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, Moscow's communists will rally their ranks still more tightly around the Leninist Central Committee and put all their strength, knowledge, experience and energy into implementing the majestic plans of communist building.

Conclusion of Conference

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[Unattributed "information report": "The Conference of the Capital's Communists"]

[Text] The 24th conference of the Moscow city party organization finished work yesterday in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions.

Taking part in the conference's work on the second day were Comrades L.I. Brezhnev, Yu. V. Andropov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, A. Ye. Pelshe, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, P.N. Demichev, V.V. Kusnetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin and K.V. Rusakov, who were greeted warmly by those present.

The discussion of the reports of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and the auditing commission continued. The following comrades spoke: A.A. Nizovtseva--first secretary of Krasnogvardeyskiy CPSU Raykom; A.M. Surovtsev--team leader of a comprehensive team in the No 5 installation administration of the No 1 house building combine; A.A. Logunov--rector of Moscow's Lomonosov State University; and A.U. Konstantinov, commander of the Moscow Air Defense District.

A concluding address was delivered by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

He noted that the conference delegates had made a critical examination of the results of the work of the gorkom and the city party organization in the period under review. All the speeches were businesslike and specific. They noted the successes and shortcomings in the city party organization's work and in the activity of the gorkom and other organizations and they made proposals on improving matters. All this to a considerable extent supplemented and enriched the gorkom and auditing commission reports.

All the party conference's work, like each delegate's speech, V.V. Grishin said, has been characterized by high ideological and political standards, profound party-mindedness and principledness. It demonstrates with new force the unity of the capital's communists and the city party organization's inviolable cohesion around the CPSU Central Committee.

All the delegates who spoke at the conference expressed wholehearted approval of our party's Leninist general line and all the practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in both the domestic policy sphere and foreign policy activity.

Under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee our party and the Soviet people have achieved great successes in the years since the 25th CPSU Congress, material production has increased, the Soviet state's economic and defense might has grown and the people's material well-being has improved.

The CPSU Central Committee is doing a great deal to further strengthen fraternal ties with the socialist community countries' communist and workers parties and working people and to strengthen the cohesion of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Our country's positions in the international arena have become still stronger and the struggle for detente and the strengthening of peace and international cooperation is being vigorously waged.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, personally made a great contribution to resolving the tasks of communist building, strengthening the unity of the fraternal socialist countries and the world communist movement and defending peace and the peoples' security.

On behalf of the capital's communists and working people the conference delegates have expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for their tremendous fruitful activity for the good of the Communist Party and the Soviet people. On behalf of all communists and all Muscovites they expresed their reasiness to continue to make every effort to successfully implement the party's plans and the tasks of communist building.

The conference delegates, V.V. Grishin continued, summed up the results of the city party organization's work in the last 2 years. They noted that, under the leadership of the party organization, the capital's working people have achieved great successes in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, completed the 10th 5-Year Plan targets ahead of schedule and ensured the further development of industry, transportation, capital construction, the city economy, the services sphere, science and culture. Party organizations have done considerable work for the working people's communist education and the improvement of their own organizational activity in transforming the capital into a model communist city.

At the same time the conference has drawn attention to the existing shortcomings and omissions and has critically analyzed the activity of party organs and other city organizations. The work of certain enterprises, construction organizations and scientific institutions has been criticized. Mention has been made of the lag in certain collectives' work, omissions in the development of industry and construction and difficulties and unsolved problems in the city economy and consumer services.

The conference delegates rightly pointed to the need to further improve the work of the gorkom, Moscow Gorispolkom and other organizations, further strengthen discipline and increase cadres; responsibility for fulfilling the state plans and party and government directives and for improving all aspects of the activity of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations.

The new grokom must draw the appropriate conclusions from the remarks and proposals voiced by the conference delegates, eliminate shortcomings and ensure the improvement of organizational and political work. It is necessary to ensure the further development of and improved technical standards in industry and transportation, to improve capital construction and the work of scientific institutions and educational establishments, and to improve the city economy and municipal and consumer services. It is necessary to seek persistently to ensure that the capital become a city increasingly well provided with amenities and convenient for the population's life, with good order and great organization and discipline among its residents.

In the coming period the main thing will be, as before, the struggle to increase the national economy's efficiency in every possible way, improve work quality, observe the policy of saving material, financial and manpower resources, strengthen the education of cadres and all the working people in a spirit of high responsibility for the fulfillment of the state plans and targets, strengthen plan, financial and labor difficulties and show constant concern for further improving the working people's living standards.

All this requires the further improvement of party organizations' organizational and ideological work. There can be no doubt that the Moscow city party organization and the new Moscow CPSU Gorkom will do everything necessary to successfully fulfill the tasks facing them.

Our conference has received messages of greetings and congratulations from the union republic Central Committees, CPSU kraykoms, obkoms and gorkoms, party organizations, military districts and the Communist Party organizations of the socialist countries' capitals. Many wishes for success in the conference's work have been received from enterprise and institution party organizations and collectives and individual working people in Moscow.

Many labor reports have been received regarding the early fulfillment of plan targets by enterprises and organizations in various sectors of the capital's national economy in honor of the present conference. All this shows once again the Moscow city party organization's broad links with the masses and the unity of party and people.

Allow me on behalf of the conference to thank our foreign friends, the union republic Communist Party Central Committee, the obkoms, kraykoms and raykoms, party organizations, all labor collectives and all comrades for their greetings and reports and wishes for the success of our conference; we can say that their wishes have been fulfilled, that our conference is proceeding successfully at a high organizational and ideological level.

Allow me also to wish the party organizations, communists and all the working people of republics, krays, oblasts, cities and rayons and the party organizations and Moscow enterprise and institution collectives that sent greetings new successes in their work to fulfill the economic and cultural development plans in the name of further boosting our motherland's might and of the Soviet people's happiness and prosperity.

Only a short time remains before a significant historic event--the 26th CPSU Congress, which is called upon to determine the party's strategy and tactics at the new stage of communist building, V.V. Grishin continued. The city party organization's task is to develop working people's creative activeness still more extensively and channel it into the struggle for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress. In order to successfully resolve the new tasks, it continues to be necessary to strengthen the city party organization in every possible way, expand its ties with the masses and improve organization and ideological work. Our party's strength is its unity with the people, close link with the masses and the communists' organization and discipline.

The Moscow city party organization must rally still more closely around the CPSU Central Committee and continue to be a firm prop of the Central Committee and to organize the masses to implement its decisions and the plans for communist creative work.

On behalf of the million-strong army of the capital's communists, V.V. Grishin said in conclusion, allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, that the Moscow city party organization will make every effort to honorably justify its role as a leading detachment of our Leninist party and that Moscow's communists will multiply their efforts in the struggle to implement the party's plans and the great tasks of communist building.

A decision was unanimously taken to approve the Moscow Gorkom's work during the period under review, this work being deemed satisfactory. The Moscow CPSU Gorkom Auditing Commission's report was also unanimously approved.

In a unanimously adopted resolution the 24th city party conference assured the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee that the communists and all Muscovites will fittingly greet the 26th CPSU Congress and will continue to be active fighters for the implementation of the congress' historic plans and for the prosperity and happiness of our great socialist motherland and communism.

(The conference resolution will be published in the next issue of the paper.

Then the conference delegates began considering the next item on the agenda--"On the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress 'The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the Period Through 1990.'"

The report was delivered by Moscow CPSU Gorkom Second Secretary R.F. Dementyeva.

The following comrades took part in the discussion of the report: V.A. Protopopov, first secretary of Leninskiy CPSU Raykom; I.L. Paristyy, chief of the Moscow Railroad; F.A. Bespalov, fitter in the automatic lines plant named for the 50th annivesary of the USSR; A.G. Bortsov, first secretary of Moscow Komsomol Gorkom; I.K. Arkhipova, artiste of the USSR State Academy Bolshoy Theater.

In the resolution unanimously adopted on the report the conference, on behalf of all Moscow's communists, unanimously assured the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally that the Moscow city party organization and the capital's working people will devote all their efforts, knowledge and creative inspiration to successfully fulfilling the targets for 1981 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole and will make a fitting contribution to implementing the program of economic and social development outlined by the party for 1981-85 and the period through 1990.

(The resolution will be published in the next issue of the paper.)

Then the conference considered the next item on the agenda--electing a new Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Auditing Commission and the delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress. After the secret ballot the delegates unanimously approved the depositions of the counting commission.

Precisely 175 people were elected members of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, 57 people were elected candidate members of the gorkom, 47 people were elected members of the auditing commission and 326 people were elected delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress.

(The membership of the gorkom and auditing commission and the list of delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress are published on page 20)

All those present rose and greeted with tumultuous, prolonged applause the information that Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was unanimously elected a Moscow city party organization delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress.

With tremendous enthusiasm and inspiration the conference delegates adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Moscow CPSU Gorkom First Secretary V.V. Grishin made a speech at the close of the party conference.

(The text of the speech is published on this page.)

The 24th Moscow city party conference was declared closed. The delegates rose to sing the party anthem "The Internationale." Tumultuous applause again broke out in the hall and greetings rang out in honor of the CPSU, its Leninist Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Grishin Closing Speech

LD281605 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Comrade V.V. Grishin's Speech at Closure of Conference"]

[Text] Comrades: The 24th city party conference is ending its work. All items on the agenda have been examined.

The conference has taken place at a high political and organizational level with the active particpation of the delegates. The success and authority of the conference have been greatly promoted by the participation in its work of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and members and candidate members of the Politburo and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee. We are sincerely grateful to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and to all party leaders for their attention to our conference. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

In a spirit of party-principledness, criticism and self-criticism the conference discussed the reports of the party gorkom and the auditing commission and summed up the results of the work done in the period under review. A resolution has been adopted in which the next tasks of the city party organization are defined.

The conference discussed and approved the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party conference "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

The conference unanimously elected the new Moscow CPSU Gorkom and city party organization Auditing Commission and the delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress.

Allow me, on behalf of all the comrades in whom great trust has been placed, to sincerely thank the conference delegates for the unanimous voting and to assure you that they will do everything necessary to justify this trust. (prolonged applause)

The new personnel of the gorkom will work with great energy on the implementation of the tasks of further developing the economy, science and culture and raising the organizational and ideological standard of the city party organization's work.

The conference adopted with great enthusiasm a greeting to the CPSU Central Committee, in which it expressed on behalf of Moscow's communists ardent support and approval of the party's domestic and foreign policy and of the entire practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its general secretary Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. In this way the conference again expressed on behalf of the communists and all working people of the capital their love and respect for the true continuer of Lenin's work, the untiring fighter for the cause of peace and communism Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

The conference assured the party Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev that the Moscow city party organization will always be faithful to the great banner of Marxism-Leninism and that it will struggle untiringly to accomplish the policy and tasks of the Communist Party.

Moscow's communists will rally even more closely around the CPSU Central Committee and will march in the first ranks of the fighters for the implementation of the great communist ideals. (tumultuous applause)

Long live the CPSU and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Long live communism! (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Gorkom Leadership

LD281235 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Moscow CPSU Gorkom Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Moscow Gorkom elected by the 24th Moscow city CPSU organization conference was held yesterday. The plenum considered an organizational question.

The plenum elected V.V. Grishin Moscow CPSU Gorkom first secretary and Bureau member. R.F. Dementyeva was elected Moscow CPSU Gorkom second secretary and Bureau member, and L.S. Borisov, I.N. Ponomarev, N.N. Ponomarev and A.M. Roganov were elected secretaries and Bureau members.

The following were elected members of the gorkom Bureau: V.I. Alidin, K.S. Buchin, B.A. Gryaznov, L.V. Petrov, V.F. Promyslov, V.F. Sokolov, V.P. Trushin and V.V. Shiryayev.

The plenum elected the following Bureau candidate members: T.P. Arkhipova, A.G. Bortsov, I.B. Bugayev and V.A. Krasilnikov. The plenum approved the chiefs of Moscow CPSU Gorkom sections. The first session of the Moscow city CPSU organization auditing commission elected by the 24th Moscow city party conference has been held. B.N. Stepanov was elected chairman of the auditing commission.

GRISHIN ATTENDS MOSCOW AKTIV MEETING 27 JAN

LD281106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2015 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Sociopolitical readings to meet the 26th CPSU Congress have been held (?for) the party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol aktiv of Moscow. On 27 January they ended in the House of Unions. Taking part in the readings was Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS IN KAZAKHSTAN, LATVIA

LD271623 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 January 1981 front-pages Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees, "On the Formation of a Kazakh SSR Union Republic Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming" and "Appointing Comrade Yerzhepay Ishmetovich Dzherembayev to the Post of Kazakh SSR Minister of Fruit and Vegetable Farming."

The same paper front-pages a Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "Appointing Comrade Sabit Mukanovich Bayzhanov to the Post of Kazakh SSR Minister of Communications," and carries on page 4 a KAZTAG report announcing that "the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Abdurazak Alpsihayevich Yelibayev of his duties as Kazakh SSR minister of communications in connection with his retirement on pension."

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 20 January 1981 front-pages Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees, "On the Formation of a Latvian SSR Union Republic Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming," and "Appointing Comrade Voldemar Yanovich Kurpniyeksa Latvian SSR Minister of Fruit and Vegetable Farming."

GASANOV NAMED AZERBAIJAN MINISTER OF FORESTRY

LD270955 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 17 January 1981 front-pages the apparent texts of Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees dated 16 January 1981 "On the Reorganization of the Azerbaijan SSR Union Republic State Forestry Committee Into the Azerbaijan SSR Union Republic Ministry of Forestry" and "On the Appointment of Comrade G.R. Gasanov as Azerbaijan SSR Minister of Forestry."

SVERDLOVSKIY OBKOM PLENUM ELECTS FIRST SECRETARY

LD281237 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 January 1981 publishes on page 2 a 1,800-word report by special correspondents V. Danilov and A. Zolin entitled "Make Fuller Use of Reserves" on a Sverdlovskaya Oblast party conference which discussed the results of the 10th 5-Year Plan. The report concludes by stating that "at an organizational plenum B.N. Yeltsin was elected first secretary of Sverdlovskiy Obkom."

SHCHERBITSKIY AWARDS OBKOM FIRST SECRETARIES

AU291000 Kiev Domestic in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, recently awarded Comrade Kachura, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Donetskiy Obkom first secretary; Comrade Makarenko, Krymskiy Obkom first secretary; and Comrade Taratutu, Vinnitskiy Obkom first secretary, October Revolution orders for their services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and on the occasion of their 50th birthdays. Comrade Shcherbitskiy warmly congratulated the recipients and wished them new successes in the work for the benefit of the socialist fatherland.

The recipients expressed cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for the high appraisal of their work and gave assurances that they would continue to devote every effort to the cause of communist construction.

Present at the award presentation ceremony were members and candidate members of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo.

BRONZE BUST OF A.Y. PELSHE UNVEILED IN RIGA

LD290001 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0300 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] In Riga, on 27 January, a bronze bust was ceremonially unveiled to Arvid Yanovich Pelshe, Twice Hero of Socialist Labor, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee. It was erected in accordance with a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. A speech was given at a meeting devoted to this event by Voss, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee.

KAPITONOV, ZIMYANIN ATTEND INSTITUTE MEETING

LD290014 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Excerpt] We would like to remind you of an important date connected with the history of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the CPSU Central Committee. It is 60 years old. A festive meeting, held in Moscow, was devoted to this event.

Comrades Kapitonov and Zimyanin were in the presidium, along with party veterans, heads of scientific and ideological establishments, political organs of the Soviet Army, and representatives of administrative and public organizations of the capital.

REPUBLIC TU COUNCIL AIDES REASSIGNED, REPLACED

LD290935 Moscow TRUD in Russian 24 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Trade Union Council Plenums"]

[Text] A plenum of the Kazakh Republic Trade Union Council was held in Alma-Ata yesterday. Its participants discussed the CPSU Central Committee draft "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1900" for the 26th CPSU Congress. The report was delivered by T.A. Ashimbayev, chairman of the Kazakh Republic Trade Union Council.

The plenum considered an organizational question. In connection with his reassignment V.N. Zagorskiy was released from his duties as secretary of the republic trade union council. N.I. Romanenko was elected secretary of the Kazakh Republic Trade Union Council.

A plenum of the Azerbaijan Republic Trade Union Council has been held in Baku. The plenum considered an organizational question. Z.I. Guseynova was released from her duties as chairman of the republic trade union council in connection with her reassignment. L.Kh. Rasulova was elected chairman of the Azerbaijan Republic Trade Union Council.

The plenum was addressed by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

SOVIET REPUBLIC SOCIALIST PLEDGES REPORTED

LD281703 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA in Russian have shared over a 2-week span front page reporting of Soviet republic-level socialist pledges adopted for 1981. The reports list commitments to perform above plan in all economic spheres including the following pledges in the farming and energy spheres (none of the reports mentions any additional electricity generation, although power station construction targets are included):

RSFSR (PRAVDA 25 Jan): 5.6 million tons of coal, 2.8 million tons of oil and 1.7 billion cubic meters of gas above the fixed targets; savings in the nergy sphere of 12.3 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, 23.5 million gigacalories of heat energy, 7.1 million tons of ideal fuel, 260,000 tons of gasoline and 811,000 tons of diesel fuel;

Total sales to the state of at least 55 million tons of grain, including 2.7 million tons of hulled crops and 1.1 million tons of pulses; and 31 million tons of sugar beet, 2.6 million tons of sunflowers, 10.7 million tons of potatoes, 7.7 million tons of vegetables, 8.6 million tons of livestock and poultry, and 32.2 million tons of milk.

Ukraine (PRAVDA 23 Jan): above-plan extraction of 3 million tons of coal and 820 million cubic meters of gas; savings of 2.4 million tons of boiler and furnace fuel, 3.7 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, 53 million gigacalories of heat energy, and 382,000 tons of gasoline and diesel;

A gross harvest of 52-53 million tons of grain; sales to the state of 50.51 million tons of sugar beet, 2,254,000 tons of sunflowers, 3,247,000 tons of potatoes, 5,015,000 tons of vegetables, 3,805,000 tons of meat (liveweight) and 14,083,000 tons of milk.

Belorussia (PRAVDA 20 Jan): savings of 318,000 tons of ideal fuel, 493 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, and 1,265,000 gigacalories of heat energy;

Total sales to the state of 1.14 million tons of livestock and poultry, 4.11 million tons of milk, 1.81 million tons of grain, 1.95 million tons of potatoes, 1,255,000 tons of sugar beet and 385,000 tons of vegetables.

Kazakhstan (PRAVDA 14 Jan): above-plan output of 2.25 million tons of coal, 115,000 tons of oil and 27.2 million cubic meters of gas; savings of 576,000 tons of ideal fuel, 1.12 billion kilwatt-hours of electricity, 1,334,000 gigacalories of heat energy and 166,000 tons of gasoline and diesel;

Production of 27-28 million tons of grain (overfulfilling the procurement target); sales to the state of at least 2,445,000 tons of sugar beet, 760,000 tons of vegetables, 490,000 tons of potatoes, 1,501,000 tons of animal and poultry meat, and 2,405,000 tons of milk.

Georgia (PRAVDA 15 Jan): savings of 97,000 tons of boiler and furnace fuel, 14,000 tons of gasoline, 12,000 tons of diesel, 162 million kilowatt-hours of electricity and 245,000 gigacalories of heat energy;

Sales to the state of 172,000 tons of grain, 122,000 tons of sugar beet, 175,000 tons of potatoes, 333,000 tons of vegetables, 148,000 tons of meat and 283,000 tons of milk.

Uzbekistan (PRAVDA 17 Jan): above-plan extraction of 105 million cubic meters of gas and 110,000 tons of coal; savings of 636 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, 807,000 gigacalories of heat energy, 320,000 tons of boiler and furnace fuel, 61,000 tons of diesel and 57,000 tons of gasoline;

Total production of 5.9 million tons of raw cotton; and sales to the state of a million tons of grain, including 380,000 tons of rice, and of 1.5 million tons of vegetables; and procurements of 275,000 tons of meat and 765,000 tons of milk.

Azerbaijan (PRAVDA 16 Jan): above-plan production of 208 million cubic meters of gas and 30,000 tons of fuel; and savings of 156,000 tons of ideal fuel, 17,900 tons of diesel, 15,400 tons of gasoline, 254 million kilowatt-hours of electricity and 516,000 gigacalories of heat energy;

Sales to the state of 305,000 tons of grain, 700,000 tons of raw cotton, 590,000 tons of vegetables, 122,000 tons of meat and 320,000 tons of milk.

Armenia (IZVESTIYA 16 Jan): savings of 156 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, 60,000 tons of boiler and furnace fuel, 9,100 tons of gasoline and 6,600 tons of diesel;

Sales to the state of 56,000 tons of grain, 300,000 tons of vegetagles, 87,000 tons of potatoes, 126,000 tons of sugar beet, 103,000 tons of meat, and 285,000 tons of milk.

Moldavia (IZVESTIYA 18 Jan): savings of 14,000 tons of gasoline, 95,200 tons of boiler and furnace fuel, 19,300 tons of diesel and 78 million kilowatt-hours of electricity;

Sales to the state of 1,045,000 tons of grain, 262,000 tons of sunflowers, 3.77 million tons of sugar beet, 1,155,000 tons of vegetables, 3,210,000 tons of meat, and 871,000 tons of milk.

Kirgizia (IZVESTIYA 20 Jan): above-plan extraction of 20,000 tons of coal, 5,000 tons of oil and 4 million cubic meters of gas; savings of 43,500 tons of ideal fuel, 133,000 gigacalories of heat energy and 70 million kilowatt-hours of electricity;

Total sales to the state of 302,000 tons of grain, a million tons of factory sugar beet, a million tons of seed beet, 253,000 tons of vegetables and 220,000 tons of livestock and poultry.

Tadzhikistan (IZVESTIYA 15 Jan): above-plan extraction of 2,000 tons of oil, 8 million cubic meters of natural gas and 5,000 tons of coal; savings of 131 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, 86,000 gigacalories of heat energy, 20,500 tons of ideal fuel, and 20,300 tons of gasoline and diesel;

Sales to the state of 915,000 tons of cotton, 71,000 tons of grain, 65,000 tons of potatoes, 215,000 tons vegetables, 94,000 tons of meat and 250,000 tons of milk.

Turkmenia (IZVESTIYA 15 Jan): above-plan extraction of 43,200 tons of oil and 320 million cubic meters of gas; savings of 58,000 tons of boiler and furnace fuel, 25,600 tons of gasoline and diesel, 50 million kilowatt-hours of electricity and 107,000 gigacalories of heat energy;

Sales to the state of 1.22 million tons of cotton, 71,000 tons of grain, 205,000 tons of vegetables 63,000 tons of livestock and poultry and 143,000 tons of milk.

Estonia (IZVESTIYA 21 Jan): savings of 90 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, 260,000 gigacalories of heat energy and 121,000 tons of boiler and furnace fuel;

Sales to state of at least 156,000 tons of grain, 252,000 tons of potatoes, 64,000 tons of vegetables, 266,000 tons of livestock and poultry and 1,156,000 tons of milk.

Latvia (IZVESTIYA 17 Jan): Savings of 10,800 tons of gasoline, 30,000 tons of diesel, 52,000 ideal tons of boiler and furnace fuel, 96 million kilowatt-hours of electricity and 238,000 gigacalories of heat energy;

Total sales to the state of 1,531,000 tons of milk, 361,000 tons of livestock and poultry, 291,000 tons of grain, 286,000 tons of potatoes and 114,000 tons of vegetables.

Lithuania (PRAVDA 18 Jan): savings of 112,000 tons of boiler and furnace fuel, 22,000 tons of diesel, 13,600 tons of gasoline, 148,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity and 330,000 gigacalories of heat energy;

Sales to the state of 370,000 tons of grain, 280,000 tons of potatoes, 670,000 tons of sugar beet, 110,000 tons of vegetables, 590,000 tons of meat and 2.07 million tons of milk.

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES MANPOWER PROBLEMS

LD281141 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 4, signed to Press on 19 January 1981 published on page 10 a 2,500-word article by Ye. Voronin, deputy department chief at the USSR Gosplan, under the headline "The Balance of Labor Resources." Voronin outlines the role assigned to the "balance method" of planning manpower utilization in the draft Basic Guidelines for 1981-85, noting labor problems in different regions of the USSR--"insufficient stability of cadres" in Siberia and the Far East, the more rapid population growth in Central Asia and the Transcaucasus, and so forth. Voronin discusses the need to "involve in social production those people capable of work who are engaged in running the household or the personal subsidiary plot," and notes the importance of improving population statistics and manpower utilization efficiency.

TADZHIKISTAN MINERAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT VIEWED

LD282238 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Dushanbe, 28 Jan, TASS--Tadzhikistan, a Soviet Central Asian republic, has embarked upon the most ambitious programme of developing mineral resources in the new five-year plan period (1981-1985). This has been stated to a TASS correspondent by Vice-President of Tadzhikistan's Academy of Sciences Rauf Baratov. It is based on the latest discoveries of geologists in the basin of Zeravshan River and in the Pamirs, and also on investments that have been allocated by the government for the purpose. Deposits of mercury, antimony, non-ferrous metals, coal have been found in the Zeravshan valley. Coal reserves exceed 550 million tons. The development of the coal deposit will meet the requirements of all Central Asian republics in high quality coke and chemical coking products. As to the Pamirs, "the whole collection of minerals of the plant is present there", Rauf Baratov said. Prerequisites for establishing a large complex of chemical industry enterprises have been created by the availability of the carbonate raw materials, the world's largest sodium chloride reserves, energy generating capabilities (another two electric power stations with a total capacity of 4.2 million kilowatts are to be built on the Vaksh River in the current five-year plan period). A nepheline-syenite deposit makes it possible for the aluminium industry of Tadzhikistan (with its Central Asia's largest aluminium factory) to rely on its own raw materials. Phosphorite deposits will also be developed. "According to our estimates," the scientist stresses, "expenditures for the production of a ton of yellow phosphorus will be 40 roubles less than in the European part of the USSR. And the phosphorus-containing ore is the basis for phosphorous fertilizers, detergents, products for organic synthesis of many other productions." Vast mineral resources will help Tadzhikistan become one of the most important industrial centers in Soviet Central Asia, said Rauf Baratov.

RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 28 JANUARY

LD290150 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 28 January. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

The amount of land set aside for rye is decreasing, especially in the Non-Chernozem Zone. Rye is being replaced with winter wheat strains, especially Mironovskaya-808, which yields 10-12 quintals per hectare more than rye. Some 10.2 million tons of rye grain was harvested last year, which is 2 million tons more than in the previous year. New strains of rye--mainly Voskhod-1 and Voskhod-2--are being delivered to farms. Their potential yield is 60-70 quintals per hectare. This year rye has been sown on over 8 million hectares. (0200 GMT)

The first hectares have been sown with early spring crops on Turkmen farms. Warm weather in the valleys is favoring fieldwork. Preparation for irrigation work is proceeding at a fast rate, and new vineyards are being planted. In the central areas of the country, Siberia, the Urals and Volga snow retention is underway. Moisture has been retained on 25 million hectares. A great deal of work has been done in Kazakhstan in particular. Many farms are putting lime on their fields. (1100 GMT)

MID-JANUARY WEATHER, CROP CONDITIONS REPORTED

LD281659 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 Jan 81 p 1

[USSR Hydrometeorological Center report by agrometeorologist S. Pluchik: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] Over almost all the country's European territory, mild weather was observed for most of the second 10-day period of January. The average air temperature in the majority of regions was 3-7 degrees above normal.

North of the line running through Odessa, Kirovograd, Zaporozhye, Rostov na Donu and Astrakhan, the wintering crops were under a deeper snow cover than 10 days earlier. Over most of the territory it was 15-30 cm, which is sufficient to protect the crops from the effect of low air temperatures. The soil's minimum temperature at the depth of the winter crops' tillering nodes was within the range of minus 2 and minus 6 degrees.

The snow cover remained thin (up to 10 cm) in Belorussia, the northwestern, central and eastern oblasts of the Ukraine, the southeast of the Central-Chernozem Region, Volgogradskaya and Saratovskaya Oblasts, and a number of rayons of Penzenskaya and in Chuvashshaya ASSR. However, there were no heavy frosts here and the minimum soil temperature at the depth of the winter crops' tillering nodes did not drop below minus 7-minus 10 degrees.

In the north and northeast of the USSR's European territory a heavy snow cover (40-60 cm and in places over 60 cm deep) remained. The soil here has frozen only slightly--to a depth of less than 30 cm--and the minimum soil temperature at a depth of 3 cm was not observed to drop below minus 2 degrees. The plants continued to expend nutrients for breathing. Measures must be envisaged to accelerate the snow's disappearance in the spring.

In the majority of oblasts of the North-West and Central Regions, the south of the Volga-Vyatka Region, in individual areas of the Volga Region, the north of the Central-Chernozem Region, in the Estonian SSR and in places in Mogilevskaya Oblast the ice crust 1-4 cm in depth remained, adhering to the soil. It was formed in the north of Poltavskaya Oblast, the extreme south of Chernigovskaya Oblast and in places in Gomelskaya Oblast.

In the Transcaucasian republics unusually mild weather is persisting for a second month. The average air temperature in this 10-day period too was 3-6 degrees above normal. On individual days it rose to 16-19 degrees and in places in Azerbaijan to 21 degrees.

The weather grew colder in the second 10-day period of January in the arable farming regions of Siberia and the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan. The depth of the snow cover on the fields was mainly 15-35 cm. The wintering of the winter crops and perennial grasses proceeded well.

Very mild weather persisted in the Central Asian republics. The winter crops in the majority of regions (except Kirgizia) grew. The fruit trees emerged from their state of dormancy. In the southern half of Uzbekistan and Turkmenia buds began to swell on the apple trees, plum trees, apricot trees, cherry and peace trees. The almond trees have blossomed. In the southern valleys of Turkmenia the plum trees have begun to blossom. This early development is 2-2 1/2 months ahead of the perennial average times.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION SUCCESSES, GOALS VIEWED

LD281309 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed report under the rubric "At the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate": "The Patriotic Initiative of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District's Military Construction Workers"]

[Text] Implementing the historic 25th CPSU Congress decisions military construction workers, on the basis of extensive socialist competition, successfully fulfilled the USSR Ministry of Defense capital construction plan for 1980 and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole. The initiators of the all-army socialist competition--the Red Banner Pacific Fleet's military construction workers--fulfilled their targets for the main indicators.

The successes achieved were the result of the selfless labor and creative drive of military construction workers and the Soviet Army's manual and clerical workers, engineering and technical personnel, officers and ensigns and the active organizational and political education work of commanders, political organs and party, trade union and Komsomol organizations.

Guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the propositions and instructions contained in the speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, military construction workers have launched a socialist competition and adopted stepped-up socialist pledges in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress and to ensure the early fulfillment of the capital construction plan for 1981. The CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress gave rise to a further surge of labor activeness in construction collectives.

The Red Banner Belorussian Military District's military construction workers have addressed a patriotic appeal to all personnel at military construction sites, manual and clerical workers at industrial enterprises and planning organizations, and workers in quarters maintenance organs.

The USSR Ministry of Defense and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, together with the Central Committee of the Union of Construction and Construction Materials Industry Workers, endorse the initiative of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District's military construction workers and recommend that commanders, political organs and party, trade union and Komsomol organizations actively support and spread this patriotic initiative. The efforts of collectives of military construction workers must be directed toward increasing in every way possible the efficiency and quality of construction production, introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress and progressive experience and accelerating labor productivity growth. They must more persistently introduce the basic principles of planning and evaluating construction organizations' work to achieve the end results outlined by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving the economic mechanism; reduce the number of projects under construction at the same time; concentrate labor, material and technical resources on projects nearing completion; ensure that the most important installations and production capacities are consistently commissioned by the appointed deadline; secure a reduction in uncompleted construction work; and pay more attention to developing their own production base.

They must struggle more intently to tighten up state, planning, military and labor discipline on every military construction project and in every military and labor collective; increase the responsibility of cadres and party, trade union and Komsomol organizations for ensuring the steady fulfillment of prescribed plans and socialist pledges; strictly observe the economy regime and make efficient use of motor transport and construction equipment and machinery.

Leaders of construction organizations, political organs and military construction projects' party organizations must constantly improve the standard of capital construction leadership, increase competition's effectiveness and develop personnel's sociopolitical and labor activeness. It is imperative to create at construction sites all the requisite conditions for highly productive labor and the fulfillment of the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan and competition pledges, actively implement social development plans and do everything possible to improve military construction workers' working, living and recreational conditions.

The USSR Ministry of Defense, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate and the Central Committee of the Union of Construction and Construction Materials Industry Workers express confidence that the personnel of military construction units and manual and clerical workers in construction and planning organizations and quarters maintenance organs, who have now joined the all-army socialist competition among military construction workers, will successfully fulfill and overfulfill the production targets for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan and make their worthy contribution to implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, further strengthening our socialist motherland's economic and defense might and increasing the USSR Armed Forces' combat readiness.

POOR SECURITY AT MILITARY BASES CRITICIZED

LD231625 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 20 January published on page 2 under the rubric "Regulations Are the Law of Military Life" a 1,300-word article by Maj L. Lukyanov, chief of staff of the "N" unit, entitled "On Duty and After." The article describes several instances where the regulations governing admittance to military sites have been violated. In one case a sergeant on duty at a checkpoint let civilians through without demanding to see their papers, simply because they said they were the parents of servicemen. In other cases guards let an ensign and a major through without insisting on seeing their passes, even though they did not know them by sight. The article goes on to emphasize that the checking of documents is not just a formality but an immutable law of military life and that "high vigilance must be fostered in personnel in indissoluble connection with profound study of service regulations and in an atmosphere of high exactingness."